

DESPONDENT WOMEN

DESPONDENT WOMEN

can often find the root of their trouble in simple functional causes. For example, absence of daily regularity has a depressing influence on the spirits. Being injurious to the whole system.

As a speedy aid for this trouble Pinkettes, the dainty little laxatives, are of the greatest value. Taken when necessary, they restore and ensure daily intestinal activity, greatly stimulate the liver, banish sick headaches, bilious attacks, indigestion, dizziness, constipation, pimples and blotches, purify the blood, relieve piles.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
19, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C. 4.

Authorized Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	1,050,000
Reserve Fund	1,800,000

	MARKET	PRODUCE
	RETAIL	PRICES.
Apples	100	100
Bananas	100	100
Citrus Fruits	100	100
Grapes	100	100
Pears	100	100
Pineapples	100	100
Raspberries	100	100
Strawberries	100	100
Watermelons	100	100

Butcher Meat.

		Sept. 3, June, 1925. 1918.		1918.	
		Cts.	Ctr.	Cts.	Ctr.
Seef Strichin-Ngau Mai Pa	牛尾把	lb.	30	24	0
Prime Cut	"	"	30	23	1
Corned-Ham Ngau Yuk	成牛肉	"	34	23	2
Roast-Shiu Ngau Yuk	燒牛肉	"	36	24	2
Breast-Ngau Hung	牛腩肉	"	30	20	1
Soup-Tong Yuk	牛湯	"	30	20	1
Steak-Ngau Yuk Pa	牛肉排	"	36	24	2
Steak Strichin-Ngau Lau	牛柳排	"	55	30	0
Sausages-Ngau Cheung	牛腸	"	40	26	0
Bullock's Brains-Ngau No	牛牛	per set	15	10	0
Tongue, fresh-Ngau Li	牛舌	each	80	50	0
Tongue, corned-Ham Ngau Li	成牛	"	—	60	0
Head-Ngau Tau	牛頭	"	—	—	\$1.00
Heart-Ngau Sam	牛心	lb.	24	13	0
Hump, Salt-Ngau Chun	牛肩	"	30	20	0
Feet-Ngau Keuk	牛腳	each	10	10	0
Kidneys-Ngau Yiu	牛腰	"	15	10	0
Tail-Ngau Mei	牛尾	"	30	20	0
Liver-Ngau Kon	牛肝	lb.	24	13	0
Tripe (un-dressed)-Ngau To	牛肚	"	6	6	0
Calves' Head and Feet-Ngau Tsai-tau-keuk	牛仔頭脚	set	\$1.20	\$1.00	\$1.00
Mutton Chop-Young Pui Kwat	羊排	lb.	55	26	0
Leg-Young Pui	羊腩	"	55	26	0
Shoulder-Young Kin	羊肩	"	53	24	0
Saddle-Young On Yuk	羊鞍	"	55	—	0
Pig's Chittlings-Chu Chong	豬蹄	"	35	—	0
Brains-Chu No	豬腦	per set	3	—	0
Feet-Chu Keuk	豬腳	lb.	18	15	0
Fry-Chu Chap	豬頭	"	30	15	0
Head-Chu Tau	豬頭	"	24	20	0
Heart-Chu Sam	豬心	each	15	10	0
Kidneys-Chu Yiu	豬腰	"	12	10	0
Liver-Chu Kon	豬肝	lb.	43	30	0
Pork Chop-Chu Pui Kwat	豬排	"	38	25	0
Leg-Chu Pui	豬腩	"	18	—	0
Loin-Chu Hau Tau	豬腰	"	32	28	0
Fat or Lard-Chu Yau	豬油	"	22	21	0
Sheep's Head & Feet-Young Tau-Keuk	羊頭脚	set	\$1.00	60	0
Heart-Young Sam	羊心	each	15	8	0
Kidneys-Young Yiu	羊腰	"	18	12	0
Liver-Young Kon	羊肝	"	55	26	0
Sucking Pigs, to order-Chu Tsai	羊乳	"	25	25	0
Suet, Beef-Shuang Ngau Yau	牛油	"	36	20	0
Mutton-Shang Young Yau	羊油	"	55	26	0
Veal-Ngau Tsai Yuk	鮮牛	"	30	20	0
Sausages-Ngau Tsai Cheung	牛仔	"	40	20	0

Poultry

		1925.	1918.	1911.
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Chicken—Kai	鷄	lb.	95	30
Capons, Small—Sin Kai	鷄	"	60	28
Capons, Large—Sin Kai	鷄	"	70	28
Duck—Pan	鴨	"	50	22
Doves—Pan Kau	斑鳩	each	30	22
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	雞蛋	per oz.	40	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	"	60	25
Fowls, Canton—Kai	本地雞	lb.	—	36
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	海南海口雞	"	65	28
Geese—Ngo	鵝	"	45	24
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	白鴿	each	—	30
Hoihow—Foi Hau Pak Kap.	白海火	"	45	23
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung	公雞	lb.	—	—
Turkeys, Hen—Fo Kai Na	母雞	"	—	51
Snipe—Sha Tsui	火槍	each	—	—
Pheasant—Shan Kai	山雞	"	—	—
Quail—Om Chun	鷄	"	—	—
Partridges—Che Kai	鷄	"	—	—

Fruits

Almonds—Hang Yan	杏仁	lb.	55	35
Apples (California), Kam Shan Ping Ko	金山苹果	"	20	24
Bananas (bride's), Macao—San Heung	蕉山香蕉	"	7	4
Chiu	楊柳	"	12	12
Carambola—Yeung To	佛手	each	14	10
Cocoanuts—Ye Tse	椰子	"	—	7
Lemons, China—Ning Mung	佛手	lb.	10	8
Lemons (America) Kam Shan Ning Mung	金山檸檬	each	10	7
Lichees, Dried (small) —Lai Chi Kon	荔枝干	lb.	20	25
Oranges (Canton), Sweet—Shan-sheng	新會甜橙	"	—	—
Tim Chang	提	"	48	—
Oranges—Tim Chang	提	"	12	—
Pears (Canton), Cooking—Sha Li	沙梨	"	14	10
Peanuts—Fa Shang	花生	"	16	12
Perisimmons, Large—Hung Tse	花紅柿	"	—	3
Plantain—Tai Chiu	大蕉	each	15	12
Pumelo, Siam—Tsui Lo Yai	暹羅柚	lb.	—	—
Walnuts—Hop To	胡桃	"	—	—
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	香提子	"	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk	薺	each	—	—
Beans, Sprout—Nga Tao	竹筴角	lb.	10	—
" Long—Tsu Kok	"	"	28	8
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	紅苦蕒	each	8	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	瓜	"	10	—
Brinjala, Green—Ching Yuen Kwa	青紅瓜	"	11	5
" Red—Hung Kee	瓜	"	10	5
Cabbage, Chinese (common)—Kai Tsoi	白菜	"	10	5
" (Shanghai)—Ye Tsoi	上海白菜	"	25	12
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	蔗	each	—	—
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tsoi Fa	大花菜	"	—	—
" (Medium)	中花菜	"	—	—
" (Small)	小花菜	"	—	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	筍	lb.	10	6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	金塘菜	"	10	10
Chillies, Dried—Lai Chiu Koa	奧椒	"	25	25
" Red—Hung Ya Chiu	紅干椒	"	18	10
" Green—Ching Lai Chiu	綠干椒	"	18	8
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Li Chu Liu	菜蔬料	"	10	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	瓜	each	—	2
" (Sun Tau)	葵子	lb.	7	8
Ginger, Young—Sun Tsa Kung	薑	"	8	7
Ginger, Old—Lo Kung	老薑	"	7	10
Horse-radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	(類)	"	28	—
Indian Corn—Shuk Mai	粟	each	8	8
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	生菜	lb.	8	1
Water Chestnuts—Ma Tai	馬蹄	"	8	8
" Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	桂林馬蹄	"	15	—
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tao Ku	鮮草菰	"	48	—
Okroes	"	"	18	1
Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tau	洋葱頭	"	6	8
Onions, Green—Shang Chung	生葱	"	6	4
Onions, Shanghai—Shung-hoi Chung	上海葱	"	6	—
" Tau	蔥	"	40	6
Pazaley—Kun Tsoi	青豆	"	70	60
Potato, Sweet—Yan Shu	甘薯	"	6	3
" Japanese—Yit Pua Kuo Tsai	日本薯仔	"	5	3
" American—Fa Ki Shui Tsai	金山薯仔	"	—	3
Pumpkin—Tung Kwa	冬瓜	"	5	8
Radish—Kung Lo Pak Tsai	紅頭菜	"	5	—
Rhubarb (French)—Tai Wong	大紅菜	"	—	—
Sambor—Young Chung Tau	小葱	"	6	8
Squash—Ye Tsoi	菜	"	7	1
" (Large)	大菜	"	14	7
" (Small)	小菜	"	5	2
" (Long)—Ye Tsoi	長菜	"	12	4
" (Round)—Ye Tsoi	圓菜	"	—	4
Water Chestnut, Fresh—Yat	馬蹄	"	—	—
" (Large)	大馬蹄	"	8	6

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu	鰻魚	lb.	24	19
Bream—Pin Yu	魚	"	32	20
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu	魚(省城淡水魚)	"	30	18
Carp—Li Yu	水鮮魚	"	—	16
Catfish—Chik Yu	魚	"	—	12
Coddish—Mun Yu	魚	"	32	20
Crabs—Hoi	蟹	"	28	23
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	墨魚	"	24	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	魚	"	45	23
Dace—Wong Mei Lap	黃尾魚	"	28	10
Dog Fish—Tit To Shan	魚肚	"	8	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	海蛇	"	42	18
Fresh water—Tani Shui Yu	淡水魚	"	—	10
Yellow—Wong Sin	黃魚	"	—	26
Frogs—Tin Kai	田雞	"	65	32
Garoupa—Shek Pan	石斑	"	68	40
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	白鰻	"	16	18
Herrings—Tao Pak	鱈魚	"	22	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	白翅魚	"	32	18
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	將軍魚	"	38	22
Loach—Wu Yu	花魚	"	72	22
Lobsters—Lung Ha	龍蝦	"	80	32
Mackerel—Chi Yu	魚	"	30	20
Mom Fish—Mong Yu	魚	"	35	32
Mullet—Tsai Yu	魚	"	24	18
Oysters—Shang Ho	魚	"	32	16
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Ye	公魚	"	25	14
Purch—Tao Lo	魚	"	82	20
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	斑魚	"	18	16
Plaice—Pan Yu	魚	"	40	23
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chung	黑魷魚	"	32	26
Pomfret, White—Pak Chung	白魷魚	"	38	36
Prawns—Ming Ha	蝦	"	70	86
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	魚	"	12	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kuo Kung	石斑	"	28	18
Roach—Chun Yu	魚	"	40	22
Salmon—Ma Yu	魚	"	98	36
Sardine—Shi Yu	魚	"	12	8
Shate—Po Yu	魚	"	16	10
Shrimps—Ha	蝦	"	40	22
Skipper—Lap Yu	魚	"	45	22
Sole—Tat Shi Yu	魚	"	28	26
Swamp—Wai Yu	魚	"	—	10
Tadpole—Tao Hoi Yu	魚	"	32	16
Three small fresh water—Wong Yu	三小魚	"	11	30

SAFE RISKS PROFITABLE.

Following the earthquake of September 1, 1923, ordinary fire rates in the burned portions jumped up about 100 or 150 per cent. and only now have they come back to a pre-quake level. Persons residing in unburned sections were not assessed at the increased rates, in fact rates in such sections were slightly reduced about a year ago.

To-day in the Kwan-to district a wooden building, with isolated sides at least, may be insured for more than 60 feet on the first class foreign or Japanese company for a rate as low as ten per Y100. On the other side of the scale is the Tokyo Yosewara, with no takers except perhaps among a few financial weak Japanese companies. Japanese tea houses, theatres, restaurants and the segregated quarters have all had frequent destructions in their histories.

But in modern Tokyo, as elsewhere, new fireproof building rises, and insurance companies can afford to lower their rates, because of the fact that large profits are made out of safe risks, even at apparently absurdly low premium.

The participation of private capital in Soviet trade is gradually increasing. In March it constituted 4.5 per cent. of the transactions. In April 10 per cent. In May 5.4 per cent. and it is anticipated that June will show still further increase.

THE BANK OF CHINA

中國銀行
(Specially Authorized by Presidential
Mandate of the Republic of China
on the 32nd of November, 1917)
Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$18,378,000
Reserve Fund \$9,632,400

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

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banking business transacted.
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or shorter period at rates which will be
quoted on application.
A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hongkong, April 15, 1925.

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Branches and Agencies at:

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts
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C. A. RAY,
Manager.

Hongkong, 11th September, 1925.

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SHAVE YOUR NAME AND ALL KINDS
OF NAME
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THE BANK OF CHINA

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(Specially Authorized by Presidential
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on the 22nd of November, 1917)
Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital \$18,278,000
Reserve Fund \$9,639,400

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

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"FOREIGN INTERFERENCE."

In all that I have said above allowance must be made for exceptions. I have met Chinese who have studied Christian teaching with advantage and have modified it to construct an ethics and a faith of their own. Yet what I have said is true of the average Chinese student as he has been presented to me by his foreign teachers and as I have found him in China today. Indeed, in many quarters

THE "RETURNED STUDENT."

Little drops of water
Mixed in with the milk
Keep the milkman's daughter
Clad in swishing silk.

There was a general commotion as the communication cone was pulled, and the train delayed for thirty-two minutes. Now, one cannot help sympathizing with the gentleman who wanted to mug. Holidays, and especially world trips, are a free time and a gey; and if an infant isn't squall in a malway compartment, why not a man? On the other hand, one cannot but feel also for the gentleman who objected to this vocal display, for if it was of a quality to justify the pulling of the train, it was of a quality to justify the pulling of the train. "Confound it, it must have been bad. Still, he might have been more restrained in his disapproval." "Confound it," says Decca, "is that which irritates, and Ridge upon Anger, and there is nothing more provoking than contempt of one's voice." On this occasion the law seems to have been on the side of the holiday spirit, for it was the man who objected who was fined.

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"KHYBER"	9,114	18th Sept.	Port Sudan, Marseilles, London and Antwerp & Hull
"NAGPORE"	5,283	24th Sept.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"KAMALAH"	8,138	30th Sept.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	8,649	14th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,941	17th Oct.	Marseilles & London
"SILVIA"	8,136	24th Oct.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"KHIVA"	8,136	31st Oct.	Marseilles, London, and Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,942	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"KALYAN"	9,144	21st Nov.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"KASHMIR"	8,649	28th Nov.	Marseilles & London
"MOBEA"	10,941	14th Dec.	Marseilles & London
"KASHGAR"	8,006	21st Dec.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	8th Jan.	Marseilles & London
"KHYBER"	9,114	15th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DELTA"	8,649	22nd Jan.	Singapore, Penang, Col'bo & Bombay
"MALWA"	10,941	29th Jan.	Marseilles & London

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"TALAMBA"	8,018	27th Sept.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.
"TALMA"	10,000	27th Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	8,000	1st Oct.	Manila, Iloilo, Sandakan, Thursday
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	4th Oct.	Tahiti, Papeete, Sydney, Brisbane,
"TANDA"	8,658	2nd Dec.	Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	8th Jan.	do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	11th Feb.	do.

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The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London
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SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ARAFURA"	8,000	1st Oct.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Sept.	Shanghai and Kobe
"BOUDAN"	8,649	18th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	21st Sept.	Kobe
"TALMA"	10,000	27th Sept.	Kobe
"KHIVA"	8,136	2nd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"SILVIA"	8,136	9th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	12th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,942	19th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,144	26th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"TANDA"	8,658	2nd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MOBEA"	10,941	9th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,649	16th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KASHGAR"	8,006	23rd Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"BOUDAN"	8,649	30th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MAEDONIA"	11,089	7th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	8,000	14th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	28th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"DELTA"	8,649	4th Jan.	Shanghai and Kobe
"ST. ALBANS"	4,600	11th Jan.	Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
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Passengers for Hongkong must carry their own Hotel expenses at Hongkong
while waiting for the carrying steamer.
All Outlets are fitted with electric fans and other conveniences.
Cargo Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 12 ft. x 12 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.
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FOR MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ETC.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" 28th October.

S.S. "LEGASPI" 19th December.

FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE, ETC.

S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" 9th October.

S.S. "LEGASPI" 28th November.

S.S. "C. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ" 21st Jan. 1926.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are
fitted with every modern convenience for the comfort and safety of the
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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

VESSELS DUE.

FROM SHANGHAI		
Sept. 13.-N. L.	Sasibruceken.	
17.-N. L.	Schlesien	
21.-J. O. J. L.	Tikang	
Oct. 10.-N. L.	Dosman	
Nov. 7.-N. L.	Coblenz	
FROM JAV		
Sept. 15.-J. O. J. L.	Sawah Lento	
16.-J. O. J. L.	Corleian	
18.-J. O. J. L.	Tikang	
10.-J. O. J. L.	Tikang	
FROM SINGAPORE		
Sept. 30.-B. F.	Rhasanor	
Oct. 13.-B. F.	Sarpedon.	
16.-B. F.	Pyrhus	
17.-B. F.	Ningbohow	
23.-B. F.	Adrestus	
27.-B. F.	Troilus	
29.-P. & O.	Stella	
Nov. 6.-B. F.	Gaucus	
10.-B. F.	Patroclus	
21.-B. F.	Eurybates	
23.-B. F.	Ixon	
28.-B. F.	Thesus	
FROM JAPAN		
Sept. 23.-J. O. J. L.	Takuma	
Oct. 17.-P. & O.	Sopran.	
Oct. 17.-P. & O.	Sleia	
Nov. 27.-P. & O.	Sundat	
Jan. 3.-P. & O.	Delta	
FROM CALCUTTA		
Sept. 18.-B. L.	Takuma	
19.-B. L.	Takuma	
FROM MANILA		
Sept. 14.-C. P. S.	Empress of Russia	
16.-C. P. S.	Empress of Russia	
FROM SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE		
Oct. 9.-E. & A.	St. Albans	
Nov. 6.-B. L.	Tanda	
Dec. 11.-E. & A.	Aratula	
Jan. 8.-E. & A.	St. Albans	
Feb. 5.-E. & A.	Tanda	
Mar. 12.-E. & A.	Aratula	
Apr. 9.-E. & A.	St. Albans	
FROM LONDON		
Sept. 13.-N. L.	Sasibruceken	
17.-P. & O.	Malwa	
27.-G. L.	Gilrsbane	
Oct. 10.-P. & O.	Glennep	
10.-N. L.	Dosman	
15.-G. L.	Carmathenbrite	
15.-P. & O.	Manctoa	
22.-P. & O.	Maedonia	
30.-P. & O.	Kalyan	
Nov. 1.-G. L.	Glennep	
12.-G. L.	Carmathenbrite	
15.-P. & O.	Werna	
15.-P. & O.	Kashmir	
22.-G. L.	Glennep	
27.-P. & O.	Rasgar	
30.-P. & O.	Maedonia	
Dec. 7.-P. & O.	Rhyer	
Jan. 8.-P. & O.	Werna	
FROM SUEZ		
Sept. 14.-B. F.	Calchas	
15.-B. F.	Hector	
18.-B. F.	Maxton	
28.-B. F.	Tantalis	

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

ELLERMAN LINE.

From EUROPE

THE Steamship

"LANGTON HALL"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by

her are informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the Godowns

and/or extra hazardous Godowns of

Holt's Wharf, whence delivery may be

obtained.

No Claims will be admitted at or the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after 16th

September, 1925, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must

be presented to the Underinsured on or

before 23rd September, 1925, or they

will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on any

Tuesdays or Fridays, between the

hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within

the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, 11th Sept., 1925.

FROM EUROPEAN PORTS.

Sept. 15.-N. Y. K.	Hakohi Maru
21.-N. Y. K.	Ootokoro
24.-J. O. J. L.	Ootokoro
Oct. 18.-J. O. J. L.	Ootokoro
FROM MARSEILLES.	
Sept. 16.-M. M.	Portbos
23.-M. M.	D'Aragon
Oct. 13.-M. M.	Portbos
27.-M. M.	Portbos
FROM HAMBURG.	
Sept. 18.-N. L.	Schlesien
Oct. 10.-N. L.	Trior
Nov. 7.-N. L.	Sasibruceken
Dec. 4.-N. L.	Coblenz
Jan. 2.-N. L.	Adalt
30.-N. L.	Fulda
Feb. 27.-N. L.	Doilinger
Mar. 27.-N. L.	Trior
Apr. 24.-N. L.	Sasibruceken
FROM COPENHAGEN.	
Sept. 15.-E. A.	Asia
Oct. 15.-E. A.	Java
Nov. 15.-E. A.	Afrika
Dec. 10.-E. A.	Malaya

CONSIGNEES.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,

PORT SAID, MASSOWAH, ADEN,

COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the God-

owns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,

at Kowloon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded

unless notice to the contrary be given

before 7th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

13th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must

be presented to the Underinsured on or

before the 23rd inst. or they will

not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

12th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th Sept., 1925.

LLOYD TRIESTINO S.N. CO.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"GERANIA"

FROM TRIESTE, VENICE, BRINDISI,

PORT SAID, MASSOWAH, ADEN,

COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are being

landed at their risk into the God-

owns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,

at Kowloon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded

unless notice to the contrary be given

before 9th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

15th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must

be presented to the Underinsured on or

before the 25th inst. or they will

not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on the

15th inst. at 10 a.m. by our surveyors

Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1925.

THE AUCTIONEERING & BROKING CO., LTD.

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OREGON ORIENTAL LINE.

From PORTLAND, ORE., U.S.A.

via

JAPAN PORTS AND SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"WEST O'ROWA"

Voyage No. 13/62 Out.

having arrived from above ports,

on September 10th, 1925, Consignees

AERATED WATERS.

All water used in the manufacture of our Aerated Waters is scientifically treated and tested.

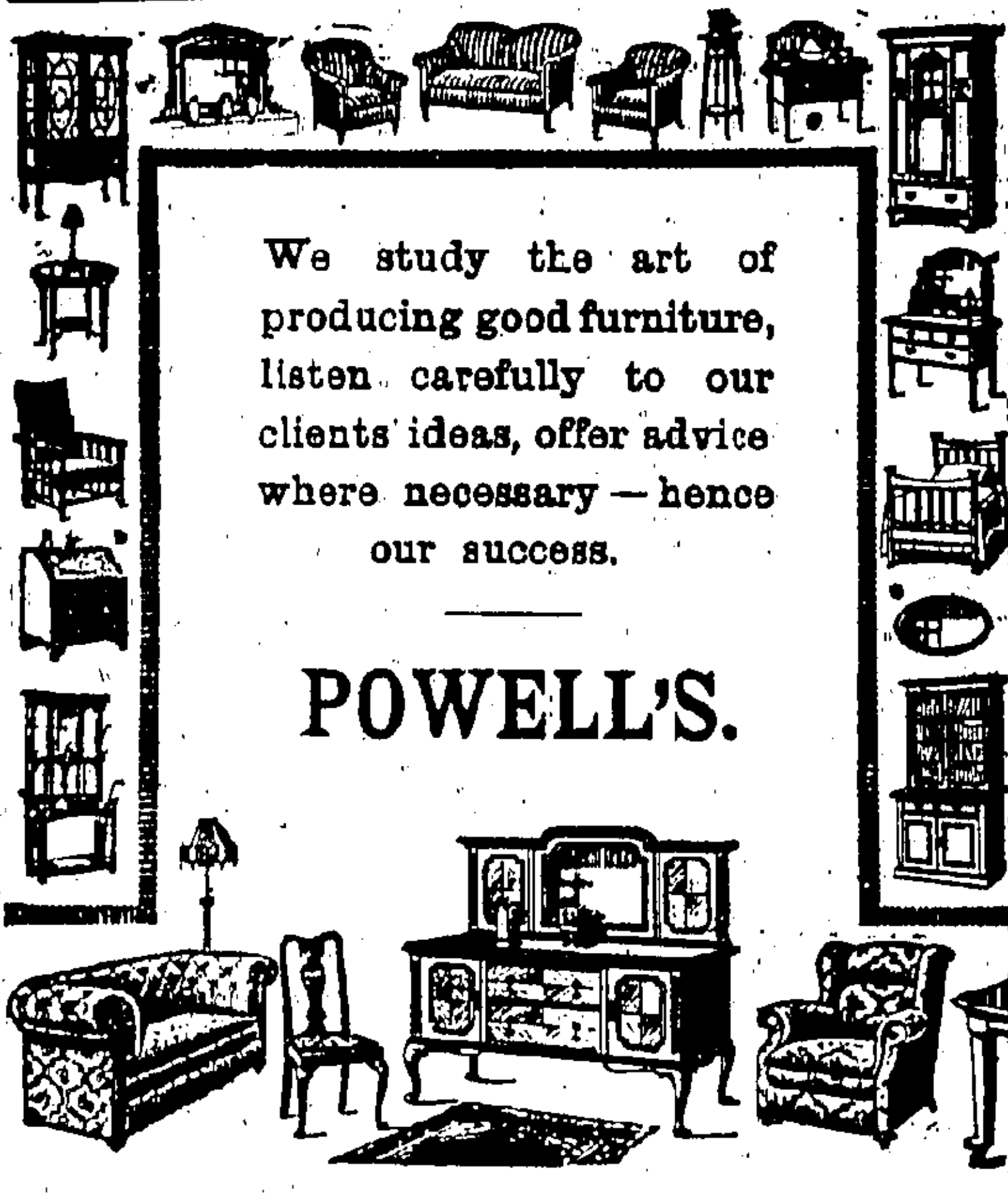
Our Machinery and plant embody all the very latest scientific improvements and the most hygienic methods and safeguards are employed in every detail of manufacture.

At no point during the entire process of manufacture is contamination possible.

We guarantee that all Aerated Waters as they leave our Factory are absolutely pure.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Aerated Water Manufacturers.
Phone C. 486.



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POWELL'S.

DAIRY FARM NEWS

ICE

Ice may now be had "on credit" from our Pottinger Street Depot, Peak and Kowloon Branches.

The Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd.



ATTRACTIVE VALUES IN MENS' WEAR

FINE QUALITY PONGEE SHIRTS ... \$6.00 each.
"DEJALENE" DURABLE WHITE SHIRTS ... \$5.50
CASHMERE PYJAMAS DESIGNS AND COLOURS ... \$4.50 per suit.
WASHING TIES ... 4 Pieces for \$1.00
NEWEST DESIGN TIES ... \$1.00 each.
WHITE WASHING BELTS ... 45 c.
BEST ENGLISH MADE GENUINE CORK HELMETS ... Now \$5.00
ORIGINAL PRICE \$9.50

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MOUTRIE PIANOS

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Hongkong, Saturday, Sept. 12, 1925.

"EXACTLY NOTHING."

Letters to the press when dealing with serious subjects in a serious manner, are not to be despised and their contentions ignored, simply because the writers of them choose to conceal their identity to the general public. We are quite certain that many of "J.C.'s" contentions—in the letter which we published yesterday—find an answering chord in the minds of many who do think for themselves and who are not necessarily here—in the common and understood phrase—for the benefit of their health. Had the Government that Publicity Bureau which we have urged—or had it for a moment considered the thinking side of the Colony's scattered community—there might have been no need for such a "J.C." to put pen to paper. As it is, rose water for malcontents, and not to put too fine a point on it—chloroform for the rest of us! Government servants, it is generally understood, are forbidden to make communications to the press; and are probably forbidden also to make speeches of a public character, although it has to be noted that the Acting Attorney General has on occasion talked without fear

cerning the present situation which have made us wonder if he has been the mouthpiece of the Government. This seeming contempt of the public has, in the main, led to the formation of numbers of Residents Associations. These Associations in their turn have increased the work of the Government to a great extent. A reference to the report of any of them will show the numbers of communications to which the Government has had to reply—communications dealing with matters of public policy, and the urgent need inseparable from a place governed as is Hongkong. With some of the matters on which "J.C." writes we find ourselves in agreement. We have no knowledge of the extent of the entrance and employment of Russians. An early view of ours has been that the British run Colonies for the benefit of others, and we spend no time in elaborating a simple thesis. "Actually what has happened in this servant question is exactly nothing"—passionately declaims our correspondent. We beg to differ; but only to assert that we have gone back on this most important matter. Wages are higher and servants are less competent and probably less willing. Registration under the present fast dwindling regime is banned, or, damned, because, forsooth, Colombo found it of no avail! Choleraform! There has perhaps not been sufficient time for the Government to state its mind regarding the administration of the Public Works Department. But surely the days of haphazard are past. Some of the streets off the Praya East are indeed in a "fearful state." An inspection will prove this. The state has continued for some time past. If it has not affected health returns it must be due to that Providence which is said to watch over drunks and little children, and has included masked administration amongst its charges. The Government might do worse than issue a statement on some of the matters which agitate the minds of quite a large section of the community who look facts in the face and who judge people mainly by what they do and say, and not by what they think.

The Land of the Gael.

From the most important society of Highlanders for the cultivation of their native tongue (An Comunn Gàidhealach) has been received a circular outlining proposals in connection with a Great Gathering of Gaels which is to take place in Glasgow in June, 1926, under its auspices, the purpose being to stimulate interest in, and raise funds for, the work which is going on for the preservation of Gaelic as a spoken tongue, for the popularizing of its music, the development of its literature, and the study and practice of Celtic art. For this work the Highland Association, which is the translation of its Gaelic title, has been largely responsible and it was largely due to its efforts that provision was made for the teaching of Gaelic in schools. The impetus which was given to the native language of the Highlands after this concession had been granted, it would appear, was only temporary and the Association, which is greatly concerned over the census figures clearly showing that the number of Gaelic-speaking people is rapidly diminishing, has organized the Great Fèil of 1926 to mark the inception of a rigorous campaign to check this decline and to keep Gaelic healthily alive as a language in every day use. Quite apart from the cultural value of bi-lingualism, it is only natural that Scotsmen should be anxious to keep alive the most precious of living links with a glorious and romantic past; to those overseas the appeal should come charged with a particularly strong sentiment, and it is interesting to note that invitations are being issued to representatives of all known overseas Scottish and Highland Societies to attend this Celtic Conference in order that they may co-operate in discussing ways and means for securing a mighty revival of interest in the study and practice of the old Gaelic tongue. If Dominions and other countries would care to take a more direct interest, it is also indicated that opportunities will be afforded of allotting them stalls. It is sincerely to be hoped that the response in money and goods from Scots and Gaels at home and abroad will be sufficient for the purpose the Highland Association has set itself out to achieve.

A THOUGHT FOR SUNDAY.

"They That Watch for the Morning"—
When one is inclined to be downcast and discouraged at some more than usually pessimistic pronouncement as to the moral trend of the latter-day world, one can take comfort in the self-evident fact—that those who have least faith either in the world's present progress or ultimate salvation are always those who know it least.
For surely, as a matter of common experience, pessimism of this sort is ever rooted in ignorance. If a man follow daily the tracks worn by the feet of ordinary workaday folk—the masses, as they are called with such beautiful truth—he can never for a moment believe, as some would have us believe that civilised humanity is merely charging down the steep places into the sea of perdition.
And yet the true optimism, which is fast becoming indistinguishable from belief in and practical application of the principles laid down by Jesus of Nazareth, moves very little under skies of eternal sunny blue, as its dour-faced opponents seem to think. The path of the one is often as much a path of grey shadow as with the other. Only there is this vital difference: While the believers in life as a losing battle are moving through twilight towards darkness, our twilight is but the coming of dawn. Those who look upon Christian optimism as nothing more than the stupidity of unwarrantable cheerfulness, the crying of peace when there is no peace, entirely miss this point. We have good reason for our good cheer. It is one thing to stumble along in a gloom that is gathering, hopeless darkness, and quite another thing to stumble along in a gloom that we believe to be whitening into glorious day.

MONEY TIGHT.

CHINESE MERCHANTS WANT BIG LOAN.

It was stated at yesterday's committee meeting of the Hongkong Chinese General Chamber of Commerce that \$5,400,45 had been spent in circular cables protesting against the Bolshevik misdeeds in Canton, etc. The Tung Wah Hospital was contributing to the cost as was the Twenty-four Commercial Guilds.
The M. Y. Sun Co. applied to the Chamber for assistance, but in view of the firm's present position there was no discussion.
Reference was made to letters from business organizations relative to the depression in local trade. One suggestion was that the Government be asked to give out loans of several millions of dollars.
A meeting is to be held at 8 p.m. on Monday when it will be proposed to approach the Government for assistance.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

Miss Vere Hutchinson, son, a sister of Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson, has just published her new novel, "The Naked Man." This Freedom is all very well in a heat wave, but what if Winter Comes?

Golf from "Two Sides" is the title of a recent book. Great Conan Doyle, do they play golf on the Other Side too?

A Chinese General is reported to have said that he wants to see blood shed every day. Obviously a "Red" general.

Hand-painted knees are the latest thing according to some authorities. This illustrates in which direction women are tending.

"Next Winter to Be Worst in 216 Years, Says Savant." Does this mean that another Residents' Association is to be formed?

If it rains to-day, the prospect for the week-end will be a pour one.

Chicago is having an average of two murders a day. This does not concern us. We have given up eating tinned food.

The Corporation of Greenock recently inspected the local water supply. A job, for which some Scotsmen have no taste.

Fifty-seven new types of sponges have been placed in the British Museum. We should like to add the one who sponges on us outside the Post Office.

The "Daily Mail" suggests that our beds are too short. Some of us are too long in them.

We hope that China's doubting attitude towards the Occident may prove to be an accident.

That the Bag-pipe originated in Scotland.

"There is reason to believe that the origin of the bag-pipe must be sought in remote antiquity. We are able to trace it in ancient Persia, and by inference in Egypt, in Chaldaea and in ancient Greece."

"That the bag-pipe was introduced by the Romans into the British Isles is a conclusion supported by the discovery in the foundations of the Praetorian Camp at Richborough of a small bronze figure of a Roman soldier playing the tibia utricularis. The Rev. Stephen Weston points out the interesting fact in connection with the instrument, that the Romans and instituted colleges for training pipers on the bag-pipe, a practice followed in the Highlands in the 18th century, and notably in Skye."

"The statement made by several writers on music that a bag-pipe is represented on a conformation of Nero is erroneous, as a verification of certain references will show. The error is due, in the first place, to Montfaucon, who misunderstood the explanation of Bianchini's drawing which he reproduced."—Ency. Brit., 11th ed. III., 205.

Another account (less authentic) of the history of the Scottish pipes is that they were sold to the Scots by the Irish, and that the Scots have not yet seen the joke!

The following seems to be a modern version of that saying which, if memory serves, goes something like this: "Perhaps it was right to disassemble your love—but why did you kick me down stairs?"

Magistrate (to STONES OF woman who threw LOVE stones at a man): Why did you do it? Woman: I love him.

Bishop's palaces

SUPERSTITION. are not immune. The writer was an invited guest to a Bishop's Christmas party. He failed to keep his engagement. His absence meant thirteen at table. A hunt was made for someone to make it fourteen. A sign of relief ascended when the dread thirteen was exceeded. This is fact—So is the following all the way from Australia. Several Mercantile chiefs gathered together the other evening, the guest of honour being the Speaker of the Federal House, Mr. Watt, K.C. One of the best-known Flinders Lane merchants was there along with some of the Five Brigade chiefs. Horrified, they found they were 13. Nothing for it but to secure a big doll and place it on a chair in front of the otherwise vacant fourteenth seat while it glared with glassy eyes at the cocktail set before it. Gravely did the waiter hover round it, keeping its dishes regularly supplied.

The two local ALL GENERALS. journalists have given Canton a bad press. They have written up Canton but they have also written it down. We feel it useless to urge our maiden aunt—who has considerable wealth—to make the trip. It cannot be done for some time. In the old days one either got cooks to guide, or arranged with a missionary friend, with a slight knowledge of the language and a less one of the city, to show you round. The latter was more exciting, for on a trudge to see some flowery pagoda you would either emerge at the back of Sincere's or come full tilt on the British Yamen where our Cadet sinologists played excellent tennis and acquired the right tones—or bogue. In those days various things stood out prominently—at least two did—the abominable smells and the number of "braves" in tattered uniforms, and officers and generals. Leaves on Villombrosa never clustered as these did. You thought immediately of that vale mecum to promotion. How to become a sergeant-major in 24 hours. But those generals remind us of a story of Tim Healy, and as in China, it is possible one day to be the son of an amah, and the next a millionaire or an official, there may be some point in it. Tim Healy, Governor-General of the Irish Free State was once entertaining a Sassenach to a review of the Free State Army, and he asked: "What do you think of them?" "Magnificent, the guest replied. Why, the gold on the uniform would redeem poor old England's national debt." And—Why, every man is a general except the colonel," who is "shouting the odd" in the Royal Enclosure. Why in that? "Why are they all generals?" "Don't know," said His Excellency. "Their mothers were too."

SEA COOKS.

The mariners of England have not always been wont to treat their cooks with respect. It is not a man whose services are valued and from whom much is expected who acquires cognomen of "Shabbie." To be called the son of a sea-cook was in nautical circles, ever more grievous an insult than to be called a soldier, remarks a Home paper. But they have changed all that. Your modern mariner has a gentleman with a certificate in the gallery, and now we hear that the cook is to rank with the after guard. The International Organisation of Merchant Marine Officers in solemn convocation assembled at Paris has decided that in future cooks are to have officers' status. We are not informed where they will rank in the table of precedence or what will be the limits of their authority. The first officer has been commonly called the ship's husband, or by irrelevant landmen the ship's chief housemaid. We hope that none of the difficulties which husbands sometimes make about cooks, none of those which cooks and housemaids generate between themselves, will arise in the new order. But we doubt the officers have considered the point that we apply to the cook, that he is a man, and that he has a right to be treated as such.

greatest perils which the hardy mariner had to face was the food. Even when the Board of Trade began to take an interest in the quantity and quality of the rations, the artist in the galley was too often chosen by a process of unnatural selection. The man who was no good for anything else was the man to cook. Hence arose the reputation of the sea-cook for lubberliness and faddicity. Hence it is that in the old stories of the sea it is the cook who makes an exhibition of himself, while the others "die like Britons." Even in passenger boats the choice of artists for the galley was often strange. When Dickens went to America in the forties, the pastry cook fell ill. "A new man, sick to death," Dickens reported, "has been dragged out of bed and propped up in a little house upon deck, between two decks and ordered the captain standing over him to make a roll of bread, which, he protests, is as good as to him in his present state to look at." What his master was like to eat we have no information. The results of this process were, we could hardly say, as good as the results of the process of unnatural selection. But we doubt the officers have considered the point that we apply to the cook, that he is a man, and that he has a right to be treated as such.

WHO'S WHO IN CANTON. SOME PERSONALITIES WHO COUNT. AND MANY WHO DON'T. How The Present Leaders Rose To Fame.

Two incidents in the earlier life of General Cheung Kai-shek may explain his antagonism to General Leung Hung-kai who has been reported as having despaired of his life while in captivity at Whampoa.

It was while they both were subordinates of Chan Kwong-ming that the seeds of enmity were sown—sown to be bitterly reaped and, possibly, repented by the present victim.

General Cheung, commander-in-chief of the Whampoa Cadets, and Canton's soldier of the hour, is a native of Chekiang province from which the majority of his men were enlisted. He received his military training in Japan and came south as a military counsellor to Dr. Sun Yat-sen when he first established the Canton Government in opposition to Peking. When it was recognised that the Kwangsi party—Lu Yung-ting and Mu Yung-hsien—were merely tolerating the Revolutionaries, Sun turned over his staff to Chan Kwong-ming who was then on the Kwangtung-Fukien border. General Hsu Shung-chi was given command of a division, Cheung was a second grade staff officer and Leung was the colonel of a regiment. Chan Kwong-ming launches his offensive on Fukien province where he obtained a footing for several years. Cheung and Leung soon fell out with each other. Promoted to first grade staff officer, Cheung was given a command in the field. General Chan always showing a preference to properly trained officers, Hsu had become an army commander, Cheung led a division which included Leung's brigade, the last named having gained promotion for steady merit in action. Detailed to take charge of a subsidiary advance, Cheung ordered Leung to take Foochow. When within a few hours of that city Leung's brigade met with a serious reverse entailing a retreat by the whole line. This defeat, Cheung maintained, was due solely to Leung taking unto himself a concubine and leaving the expedition to proceed and look after itself. Had it not been for his previous success Leung might then have lost his life.

Later on, a division of allied troops rebelled against Chan and stormed Cheung's headquarters. Leung refused to go to his assistance and actually succeeded from his command.

In the long trek back to Canton which ended by Sun Yat-sen establishing himself as President, they both won further honours. Leung stayed with Chan but Cheung sided with Sun when the breach between the two leaders became open. It was not until this year's offensive against Swatow that Cheung Kai-shek sprang into the limelight and he has gone on from success to success.

LEUNG'S CAREER.
Leung began, in the Manchu days, as an infantryman and rose from the ranks. For ability and zeal he was transferred to Canton's corps of military police which had its training school for officers. Leung passed through this school and, in the early days of the Republic, was colonel of a regiment of salt p eventive officers at Waichow. In the 1922 split between Sun and Chan he wavered but ultimately threw in his lot against Chan. He gradually established himself at Kongmoon until that recent conference in Canton when he was taken prisoner.

General Hsu Shung-chi, who now commands the Cantonese section of the Kuomintang army, was also trained in Japan. His grandfather was a distinguished mandarin in the latter Manchu days and the family settled in Fukien. In the early days of the Republic, Hsu joined Sun and was his right-hand military man for some years but he has never been conspicuous for his success.

NGAI BONG-PING'S COUP.
Ngai Bong-ping is another product of the Japan military school. Before the Revolution he was a cavalry instructor and he also has a reputation for his knowledge of artillery technique although this may be attributed to the usual Chinese flight of fancy. When pressure was being exerted on Tsuchun Lung Chai-kwong to declare against Yuan Shi-kai's monarchy and to renounce his bestowal of a principality, Ngai brought off a spectacular coup by capturing a few gunboats almost single-handed. He took part in the ousting of Tsuchun Lung and became commander of a corps, which position he held conjunctively with that of Police Commissioner for a number of years. It was in his latter capacity that he supervised the taking down of Canton city's walls. He remained "neutral" in the Sun-Chan fight of 1922 until the Yunnanese and Kwangsi mercenaries drove

Chan for the last time from Canton. He was made a prisoner by the Kwangsi generals but was ultimately released, stripped of power. Absent from politics until the fighting a few months ago, he returned as Director of Operations against Canton until the mercenaries were expelled. Then came the recent Bolshevik coup and his flight.

HU HAN-MIN & YUAN SHI-KAI.
Hu Han-min (or Wu Han-man as it is pronounced in Cantonese) won the Kui Yan degree during the Manchu regime. He was appointed Tutuh (military governor) of Kwangtung by Peking, shortly after the Revolution. Gossip attributes his removal to Yuan Shi-kai's craze to become Emperor. Hu was known to be an ardent supporter of Sun Yat-sen. He had no military power and depended on Chan Kwong-ming for support. Chan was more acceptable to Peking as he was the "adopted scholar" of Liang Shi-ye, better known as the God of Wealth. On Liang's recommendation, Chan Kwong-ming was made Tutuh and Hu was sent to Tibet as Pacificator. He remained out of office when Sun was away, and was, afterwards, a bitter enemy of Chan Kwong-ming. Recently he returned to Canton as first counsellor to the Generalissimo, acting Generalissimo, acting Civil Governor and lastly Foreign Minister.

SCHOLAR SOLDIER'S PLOT.
Wong Tsing-wei, sometimes described as the great educationist, is accepted by some as the most appropriate successor to Sun Yat-sen as he bears many of his characteristics. He is a Chinese scholar and took the Sau Choy degree, which is the stepping stone to Kui Yan. Before the Revolution was an accomplished fact he is alleged to have planned an intricate plot to blow up the Prince Regent who then acted for the young Emperor. Arrested, so the story goes, his bearing compelled the admiration of Prince Chun who kept him as a respected prisoner in the Forbidden City. Released when the Tsing Dynasty was overthrown, Wong refused to accept office. Nevertheless his energy has been apparent behind the scenes. Accompanied by Cheung Kai-shek and the late Liu Chung-oi (who was murdered) he went to Moscow as Sun Yat-sen's representative and is said to have signed the agreement with the Soviet. Only recently did he venture to stay in Canton for any length and the only office he has accepted is that of chairman of the Kuomintang Commission of Government.

"LI THE LAMP CHIMNEY."
General Li Fook-lam is best known to the Chinese as Li the Lamp Chimney. A native of Tai Tong village in Honam Island, he practised the profession of banditry close to his home until his notoriety was such that a large reward was placed on his head. In his younger days he once emulated Dick Turpin's feats but he was in such a state that he could only bring out a (kerosene) lamp chimney at night, pretending it was pistol. When things became too warm he fled to Singapore where he fell in with the revolutionary agents. He was in Honam before the rebellion of 1911 and he raised a body of Man Kwans (People's Army) from his former associates. On and off he has remained in power till today. His value was smartly appraised by a Canton vernacular news-writer who called him by a designation applied to a combination of three cards in the Chinese game of dominoes. This combination ranks rather high in the game and sometimes may put a very strong hand out of joint. By itself it is incapable of accomplishing anything owing to its unique position. But by turning face about it could smack, and smack hard, a pair of cards, the name of which can mean "the business community." This name was given to Li Fook-lam after his part in the massacre of the Merchants' Volunteers at Sai Kwan last year and ranks as a classic in Chinese (nick) nomenclature.

London, September 11.—British imports during August were £91,740,000,000 and exports, £81,087,900,000, showing a decrease of £7,012,000,000 and £3,768,000,000 respectively as compared with July.—Reuter.

SEWER DEATH. CORONER CENSURES COOLIE FOREMAN.

The Coroner, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, continued the enquiry yesterday into the sewer gas poisoning case and at the conclusion stated, as he had indicated earlier, that he did not believe the witnesses who said the gang in which the deceased coolie was had gone with the regulation light and rope and had opened another manhole in Canton Road as expressly ordered in the regulations.

The coolie in question met his death after ascending a manhole in Pakhoi Street. There was no light or rope near when a police officer and others arrived on the scene but it was the case of the gang that they had been taken away by another coolie. The foreman of the gang had a narrow escape, being rescued in an exhausted condition after he had gone to the rescue of the deceased and had fallen.

The Coroner said he did not think that the foreman's negligence amounted to criminal negligence although he was guilty of contributory negligence and should be severely censured. He was perfectly prepared to risk his life and repair his faults. It was only by the mercy of Providence and the bravery of Sgt. Murphy and Shun Kam (the head foreman who eventually got the other foreman and deceased to the surface) that he survived to tell the tale.

Mr. Hamilton remarked that he would recommend that steps be taken to improve the foreman's inspections.

CAPTAIN'S DEATH. SAILORS' HOME TRAGEDY INQUEST.

Death from syncope following haemorrhage due to the severance of an artery was the verdict of the jury which yesterday considered how Capt. W. B. Richardson had come by his death in the Sailors' Home on August 5. (Capt. Richardson was found lying in bed with a broken neck of a bottle imbedded in his foot).

Mr. A. T. Clarke, assistant manager of the Home, said that the night previous the deceased had been drinking before he went to bed, but was not drunk. Witness went to his room to wish him good night and noticed that there was a bottle of whisky and a bottle of soda water on his table.

Capt. A. Hall, resident at the Home, said that when the deceased retired for the night there was nothing unusual to be noticed about him.

BANK NOTES.

CIRCULATION IN AUGUST.

Returns of the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation and of Specie in Reserve in Hongkong, during the month ended 31 August, 1925, as certified by the Managers of the respective Banks.

Bank	Average Amount	Specie in Reserve
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	\$12,765,253	\$5,730,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	40,773,700	29,900,000
Merchants Bank of India, Limited	1,426,713	550,000
Total	\$54,965,666	\$35,230,000

* Sterling Securities deposited with the Crown Agents valued at £1,028,200.
† Securities with the Crown Agents and Straits Government £3,091,000.
§ Securities with the Crown Agents £130,000.

The following statement of the securities lodged with the Crown Agents by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, against their notes in circulation, is published for general information under Section 5 of the Mercantile Bank Note Issue Ordinance, 1911, (Ordinance No. 65 of 1911):—

Security	Amount	Latest market price
4½% Treasury Bonds repayable @ 100 in 1930	£190,000	103-103½

It is hereby notified that, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the Baptista, York and Company, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

The Offices of the Supreme Court will be open daily from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. during the Long Vacation, except on Public and General Holidays, when the offices will be entirely closed, and on Saturdays, when they will be open from 10 a.m. to noon, subject, however, to the provisions of section 2 of the Supreme Court (Vacations) Ordinance, 1899, so far as it relates to the Criminal Sessions. The Long Vacation commences on the 20th instant and terminates on the 27th October, 1925 (both days inclusive).

SYRIAN FIGHTING. (Reuter's Service.)

Paris, Sept. 11.
The "Chicago Tribune" learns from Hama that the arrival of French reinforcements filled the Druses tribes with despair. Realising that their situation was hopeless they evacuated Hama and the Druses warriors have taken refuge in the mountains.

Paris, Sept. 11.
A despatch from Hama announces the complete evacuation of the Druse population, but official circles in Paris hitherto have received no confirmation of the report. The Hama despatch describes long caravans of camels taking women and children southwards and westward to the mountainous region of Transjordan but says that the Druse forces still occupy the walled portion of the town which they utilize as a strong point of attack. The French garrison of 70 men is still surrounded in the citadel, the besiegers, however, are themselves attacked by a French relief force just arrived.

The Druse leader, Atash, in a proclamation appeals to the Islamic world for assistance and declares that the Druse are determined to continue the struggle in the mountains till all men capable of bearing arms are killed.

CHINA TREATIES.

(Reuter's Service.)

Geneva, Sept. 11.
Chu Chao-hsin created a mild sensation in the Assembly of the League of Nations by appealing, under article ten of the Covenant, for the revision of all treaties between the Powers and China. Also for the reduction of the Powers' extraterritorial rights, which he declared were responsible for the present financial and economic position.

Chu's appeal was a contribution to the debate arising out of a resolution of Mr. Unden of Sweden requesting the Council to examine into the system of compulsory international arbitration. Chu declared the existing treaties between the Powers and China to be no longer harmonised with present conditions. He said the removal of inequalities whereunder China laboured would conduce to peace in the Far East. He added that the Chinese had absolute confidence in the League Covenant.

SEAPLANE FOUND.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Honolulu, Sept. 11.
A submarine last night found the missing seaplane, fifteen miles from Kauai. The crew are alive. The seaplane was adrift for ten days and was buffeted by the waves and winds without power when it was sighted by a submarine which took off the commander and crew of four. The submarine wireless saying that it was towing the seaplane to Pearl Harbour. Scenes reminiscent of the armistice followed the receipt of the news in New York. People were mad with joy and the newspapers got out extra editions.

PIANO RECITAL.

A private pianoforte recital was given last evening by Maestro Mario Paci in the house of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Bowes-Smith. Maestro Paci is well known in the East both as a solo pianist and as conductor of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra, and he is passing through the Colony en route for Shanghai.

As the attendance at piano recitals at the uncomfortable, un-aesthetic and noisy City Hall is invariably so poor as to render them a financial loss to the artist, the opportunity of hearing this delightful pianist was too good to be missed. It was arranged that Maestro Paci should give a private recital and at short notice and without advertising an attendance of forty was secured.

The programme consisted of groups of solos by Debussy, Chopin, Albeniz and Liszt, which were enthusiastically received. Maestro Paci receiving quite an ovation at the end of the concert.

The best instrument available for him to play upon was a hired Steinway, the touch of which demanded greater efforts from the pianist than should have been necessary. It has often been remarked that it is a great pity that there should be no first-class instrument available for hire when visiting musicians visit the Colony. It is really true that the Steinway was somewhat out of tune and that the piano was not in the best condition. The piano was hired from the "Piano and Organ Company" and was in the hands of the company for a long time. The piano was in the hands of the company for a long time. The piano was in the hands of the company for a long time.

SYMBOLISING SMITH. INVENTOR WHO WOULD CODIFY US ALL.

A new system for facilitating commercial communication and identifying property was explained by its inventor, Mr. William Morris, at a luncheon at the Hotel Victoria. Sir Sydney Skinner presided, and he was supported by other directors of the company formed for exploiting the system, including Lord Meston, Sir Herbert Field, Lord Glenconner, and Sir John T. Davies.

"The average person is honest, but where 'monomarked' articles are concerned findings will no longer be keepings," said Mr. Morris. A "monomark," he explained, was a group of from one to five symbols consisting of either alphabetical characters, numerals, or a combination of both. Every group must be preceded by either of two prefixes—BM, standing for "British Monomark," or BCM, standing for "British Commercial Monomark." No "monomark" would have its duplicate in the world, and, unlike other devices, was easily remembered such as "BM—KN 4 S."

The General Post Office had arranged that all letters addressed with a BCM or a BM "monomark" should be collected by the company from the General Post Office. These letters would be taken to Monomark House in the centre of London. They would not be opened, but enclosed in new envelopes fully addressed to the owner of the "monomark," restamped, and immediately returned to the Post Office for prompt dispatch. A firm might use its "monomark" as a consignor's mark upon packing-cases and parcels, with the obvious advantage that if the addressee could not be found or the address was defaced the carriers or shipping agents would write or cable to the "monomark" upon the package asking for instructions.

There were in England alone 530,000 people of the name of Smith, of whom 204,000 were J. Smith, 11,000 John Smith, 30,000 J. W. Smith, and 5,000 John William Smith, and Mr. Morris claimed that each one could be identified by a "monomark." It was intended to issue BCM "monomarks" to commercial firms at subscriptions ranging from two guineas per annum upwards, and BM "monomarks" to private individuals at a subscription of 5s. per annum. Instead of putting his initials on his luggage, as he did at present, a man would put his "monomark" on it. The immediate result was that there need no longer be 1,000,000 unclaimed articles per annum in lost-property offices in London alone.

The "monomark" could be engraved on a watch or on the clasp of a necklace, and a small metal label containing it could be attached to almost any personal belonging.

DETROIT MAGIC.

OLD SHIPS TO BECOME FORD CARS.

The rejection of all bids by the United States Shipping Board for the two hundred ships for scrapping has opened the way for Henry Ford to renew his offer for the ships. He proposes to scrap them and turn them into Ford cars, as he did with the scrap iron from the Ohio Railroad bought several years ago.

It is hereby notified that, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, the Co-operative Trading Association, Limited, will, unless cause is shown to the contrary, be struck off the register and the company will be dissolved.

It is hereby notified for general information that a Memorial of Re-entry by the Crown on Inland Lot No. 2323 (World Theatre) has been registered according to law.

With reference to Government Notification No. 546, published in the "Gazette" of August 14, 1925, His Excellency the Governor has received information from the Secretary of State for the Colonies that Mr. Roger Culver Tredwell has been appointed Consul-General for the United States of America in Hongkong.

Vera Cruz, September 11.—Oscar Cruz, the Mayor of San Cristobal, Chiapas province, has been assassinated; it is believed by Agrarians, who are reported to be seeking reprisals against persons who induced President Calles to approve of a recent order for their disarmament.—Reuter's American Service.

The rainfall for the month of August at the Botanical Gardens was 6ins. 95 on 16 days, at the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett, it was 5ins. 68 on 18 days, and at the Police Station, Taipei, it was 5ins. 50 on 18 days. The lowest barometer reading at the Botanical Gardens was 29ins. 52 at 11 a.m. on the 10th. The maximum rainfall was 1.25 in. on the 10th. The minimum rainfall was 0.05 in. on the 10th. The maximum rainfall was 1.25 in. on the 10th. The minimum rainfall was 0.05 in. on the 10th.

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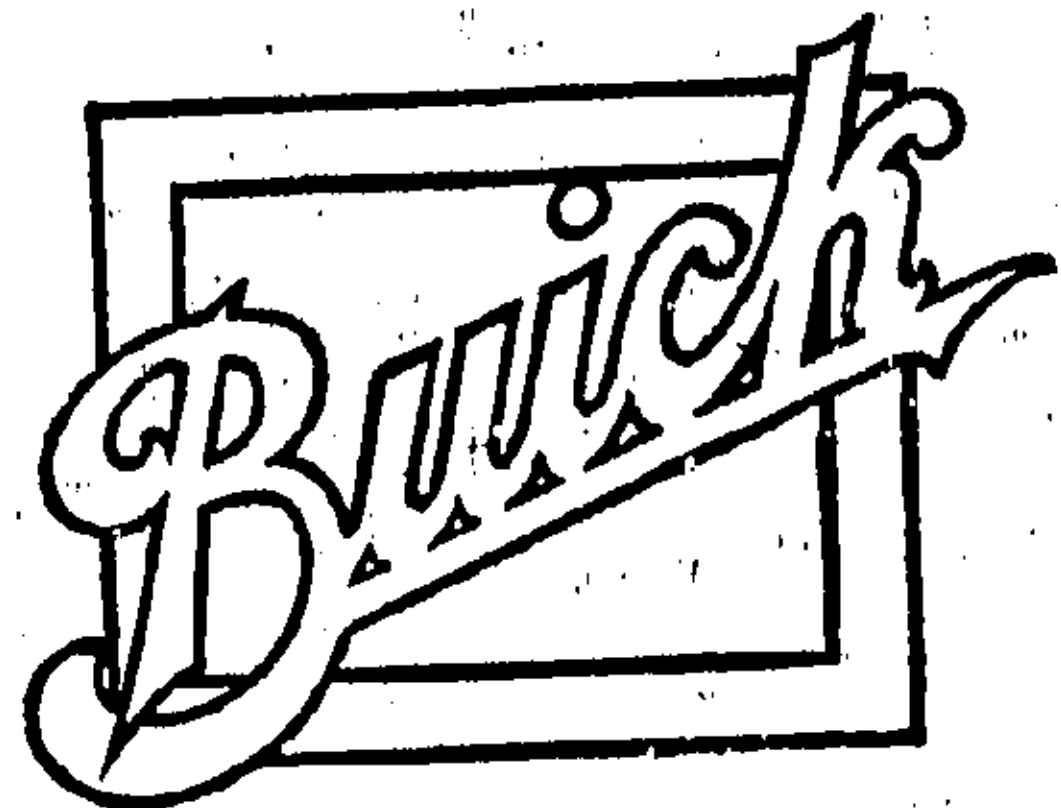
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BACARDI GRENADINE COCKTAIL Special for Ladies One (igger) BACARDI One (igger) Grenadine Syrup Juice of half a Lime In a glass filled with ice Shake well and serve in cocktail glass	BACARDI VERMOUTH COCKTAIL (DRY) Half wine-glass BACARDI Half wine-glass French Vermouth Cracked ice, etc. and serve (SWIFT) As above but use Italian Vermouth

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The return of notifiable disease for the 24 hours ended Thursday shows one (Dutch) case of enteric fever.

The total output of the Kallan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 29, amounted to 88,864 tons, and the sales to 68,245 tons.

The Broadcasters gave another enjoyable entertainment at the Theatre Royal last evening and will conclude their short season at the Theatre to-night.

Mr. W. H. McLeod, of the Public Works Department, Negri Sembilan, is, we understand, the inventor of "The Rikisha Double Hand Brake," privileges with regard to which have just been granted under the Inventions Enactment.

Eileen P. Pombroy, formerly of Hongkong, was granted a divorce in the United States Court at Shanghai on the grounds of her husband's desertion. The latter, Harold C. Pombroy, filed no reply, and it was stated that he is at present in the United States.

The new mail and passenger liner of the Messageries Maritimes, the "D'Artagnan," left Marseilles recently on her maiden voyage to the East, and she is scheduled to arrive at Singapore on September 21. She is called after one of the four heroes of Dumas's romance, the others being "Aramis," "Athos" and "Porthos."

The "Silver Crescent," a 27-ton vessel, has left Hamble, near Southampton, for a 35,000 miles' cruise, which will occupy two and a half years. On board were Captain Gardiner, his wife and son, Captain S. McLean (who accompanied him when he was running the Riff blockade), and a sixteen-year-old scout, named Humphrey Coe. Captain Gardiner said he was making the trip partly for adventure and partly with a view to improving British trade with tiny ports and islands which he would visit.

The Central British School, Kowloon, has forwarded to the London Hospital the sum of \$24, the proceeds of the raffle of dolls and carriage.

Motorist (to Good Samaritan who has obliged him with petrol): Sorry to have troubled you, old man, been doing forty at times trying to get home before she ran dry!

Women as letter carriers in Great Britain have proved a success, according to Sir William Mitchell-Thomson, Postmaster General, who said recently that 4,200 women were now in the employ of the department in that capacity.

A lady engaging a new maid was astonished when the girl said: "Do you do your own stretching?" On being asked to explain what she meant the maid replied: "Well! Do you stretch across the table for the things you want or do I have to shuffle round with 'em?"

"English as she is spoke" is giving the English purists in London much concern. In fact a huge organisation is in progress of forming for the purpose of against the too wide-spread use of slang. Back of the movement is the belief that in the years to come English is to be the world-language of diplomacy as it already is of commerce. But if the Britishers can't understand American slang and Australians can't understand British and the Canadians can't understand Australian, how then, it is argued, are the rest of the nations of the world to acquire a complete command of the English language. So the Royal Society of Literature, the English Association and the British Academy have formed an alliance to see not only what can be done to tone down the present-day use of slang but also to keep words that are currently regarded as slang from gradually creeping into the language as regularly accepted words in good standing.

Miss Ellen Wilkinson, M.P., at a trade union conference at Westminster, said it is no use going to see the Prime Minister. All you get is "So pleased to see you," and "very good of you to call."

New settlers in the Invermere (British Columbia) district include several Russians from Harbin, Manchuria. Three hundred acres of land have been disposed of to Russians and 26 additional settlers are due there shortly to take it over.

Answering the call made by the Spanish Consul-General in Havana, 131 volunteers sailed for Spain in the steamer "Antonio Lopez" to enlist in the foreign legion, being recruited for service against the Rifians in Morocco. The men are mostly South Americans who are seeking adventure.

Three prospective brides under 21 have applied to Somerset House for permission to marry. In each case the whereabouts of the father is unknown, and as the law now stands a mother's consent is not sufficient if the father is believed to be living. The question will have to be referred to the Lord Chancellor.

Two seater taxicabs should be permitted in London unless the present scale of fares by four-seater cabs is voluntarily reduced, according to a report to the Home Office by a committee which has investigated the situation. It is recommended that the fares be reduced one-quarter from the present minimum charge of 1s. for the first mile. The taximen strongly oppose the two-seaters, declaring that the present congestion will be made worse, but the committee replies that the public welfare will be best served by a reduction in rates, even if a restriction be placed on the number of both types allowed on the streets. The drivers offer a compromise consisting in an agreement to shut down the metres during hold-ups in traffic owing to congestion.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Maestro Mario Paci, Conductor of the Shanghai Municipal Orchestra, who is passing through the Colony, gave a piano recital last night at No. 7, Peak.

Signor A. Carpi of Grand Italian Opera fame is at present in the Colony. Signor Carpi is proceeding to Manila for the purpose of organising an Opera Company.

Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, editor of the "China Year Book" and the "Peking and Tientsin Times," has arrived in England on holiday. Recently he was lecturing in the United States on China's relations with the Foreign Powers.

The Oxford University Press announce that they have appointed Mr. Norman Peterkin as manager of the Anglo-French Music Company, of which they have recently acquired control. Mr. Peterkin, who is a musician and composer of no little reputation was formerly in Hongkong.

Passengers leaving for Europe by s.s. "Kashima Maru" sailing to-day, included Mrs. B. and Miss H. Wylie, Miss Starkey and Mrs. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. Mairiaux (of Macao) and two daughters, Mr. G. Harper of Queen's Dispensary, and Mr. F. H. Fisher of the British-American Tobacco Company.

A society gossip writes that Sir Charles Eliot, the retiring British Ambassador at Tokyo and formerly Vice-Chancellor of Hongkong University, shares with Sir George Graham the distinction of being the only unmarried members of the British Diplomatic Service to attain the rank of Ambassador.

The first Tibetan woman to arrive in Europe landed at Victoria Docks on August 11 from the Japanese steamer "Kitano Maru." She is Mrs. King, wife of Mr. L. M. King, lately British Consul in the province of Kham on the Chinese frontier. Mr. and Mrs. King, with their three children and Mrs. King's brother, may settle in England. Mrs. King is the daughter of one of the thirty-six ruling princes of Tibet and is related by marriage to the present King of Chiala, a feudal head of the frontier province of Kham. Mr. King has spent half his life as British representative on the frontier of Tibet.

Women's hats, said the Nottingham coroner, at the inquest on a woman killed by a bus, are as bad as horses' blinkers. Bonnets worn by women nowadays, he added, completely blinded them at the sides of their faces. He wondered that they did not meet with more accidents in consequence.

Sixty members of the American Students' Travel Club have been scouring London and its environs in search of knowledge and historical data. They are a section of a big party of 800 engaged in a similar enterprise all over Europe. For the most part, the club consists of high school girls from all parts of America, with a sprinkling of middle aged school-marks and earnest young men. Eton was one of the first places they visited. On learning that the school was founded by Henry VI. in 1440, one of the girls remarked with awe: "Wal, girls, I reckon this has got us beat. They were going to school before we were discovered!"

Some most illuminating statements were made at the annual general meeting of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene held recently in London, relative to the manner in which drugs exercise their alleged curative action. Dr. Warrington Yorke, an authority upon the subject of malaria and parasitical diseases, intimated, for instance, that quinine is not, as is commonly believed, a specific poison, for the malaria parasites, but that, after absorption by the human organism, it is in some way modified by the body cells and thereby changed into a substance which is lethal to them. Thus, he explained, to some extent a cure depends on the man himself, and any factor which reduces his power of self-help must reduce his hope of cure. And then he added: "What these factors are we can only speculate, but they may well be deficient nutrition, ill-health due to extraneous causes, exhaustion and strain, repeated infection and lastly, and possibly not least, overdosing with quinine. When it is recalled that big doses of quinine have in the past been by no means the exception, the significance of the last few words of Dr. Yorke's comment will be better appreciated."

Henry Ford, who celebrated the 62nd anniversary of his birth, says: "I am living for to-day; I have no worries for to-morrow, and yesterday was taken care of. My chief interests in life just now are my three grandchildren, aviation and farming."

Mr. Thomas Hardy has written the following dedication for the new wrought-iron gates presented to the Dorset County Hospital at Dorchester by Mr. Edwin Pope: "That swift sympathy which quicks the world—Thomas Hardy. These words have been reproduced in bronze in an enlarged facsimile of Mr. Hardy's handwriting and placed on a tablet near the gates."

Unless the Royal plans are changed very considerably it is unlikely that the Prince of Wales will visit his Canadian ranch during the present year, much though he would like to do so. It is practically certain that he will return direct from South America, leaving Monte Video in September. The Prince will probably arrive at Portsmouth on October 7, and people in Scotland will have an unexpected pleasure if, as is suggested, he travels north immediately to join the King and Queen at Balmoral.

In a recent article on "How Old Is Ice Cream?" various facts are recorded which make entertaining reading. For instance, we learn that Thomas D. Cutler, editor of the "Ice Cream Trade Journal," is authority for the statement that ice cream originated in Italy before 1600. Also that, so far as advertisements show, Joseph Crowe of New York was the first to make ice cream in the United States, this individual having run an announcement in the Post Boy in 1788. And then we are informed that, if the ice cream consumed in the United States in one year were put into one cone, it would tower over the Washington Monument. That more than 700,000 cones supply the cream, and that most of the eggs used in the trade come from China. "All of which is highly interesting. But are we to draw the conclusion from these facts that honest ice cream is cream and eggs really eaten into the composition of everything sold as ice cream? Always with us, isn't it?"

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DAVIS CUP.

AMERICA STILL THE CHAMPIONS.

THE DOUBLES MATCH.

(Reuter's American Service.)

Philadelphia, Sept. 11.

In the challenge round of the Davis Cup, R. N. Williams and Vincent Richards (U.S.A.) beat R. Lacoste and J. Borotra (France) 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, thus retaining the Davis Cup for America.

The winners were in splendid form and maintained a superiority although the Frenchmen occasionally made startling rallies.

The third set was marked by desperate French efforts to turn the tide. All the players came to the net in a series of flashing exchanges.

Borotra made a brave fight to the end but the challengers were out-generalled and out-stroked.

For most of the match Williams was shining particularly for the winners and had his opponents almost breaking their backs to reach his dazzling volleys and sharp-angled drives.

BEATS HIMSELF.

HOBBS MAKES NEW BEST AGGREGATE.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

(Reuter's Service.)

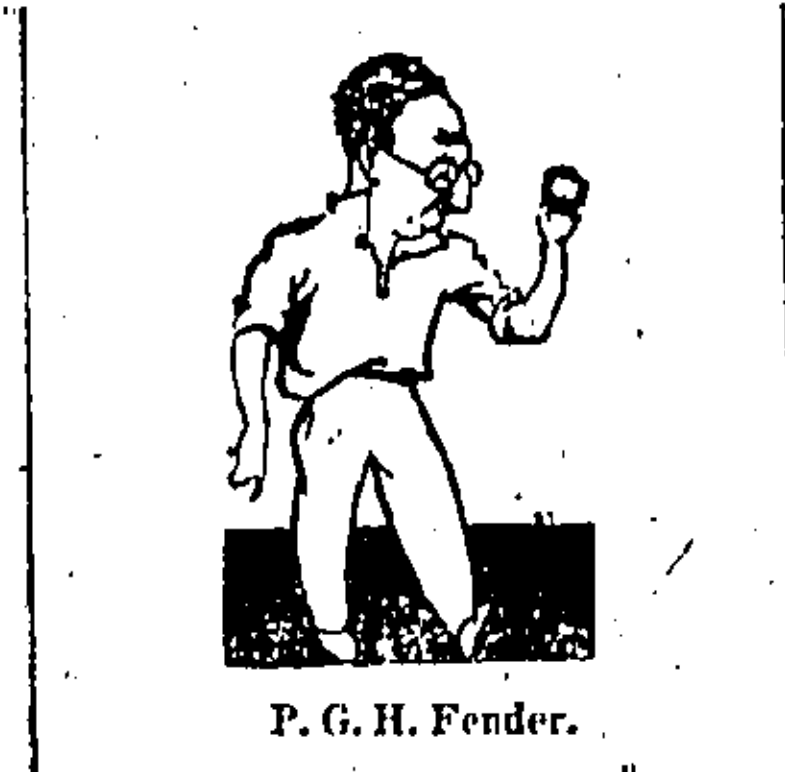
London, Sept. 11.

At Folkestone, the Hon. L. H. Tennyson's XI drew with Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan's XI. Scores:—Mr. Tennyson's XI (1st) 415 runs for 6 wickets declared; Hammond (Gloucester) made 120, Bowley (Sussex) 120, Mead (Hants) 88.



Mr. Gilligan's XI (1st) 384 runs. Hobbs (Surrey) made 64 and surpassed his highest season aggregate of 2,827 in 1920; Sandham (Surrey) made 69, Peach (Surrey) 53, and Tate (Sussex) 55; Parker (Gloucester) took 6 wickets for 101 runs.

SOUTH BEAT NORTH. At Blackpool, the South beat the North by 96 runs. Scores:—



South (1st) 227 runs. Russell (Essex) made 64; Geary (Leicester) took 6 wickets for 81 runs. North (1st) 215 runs. Hallows (Lancs.) made 132; Root (Worcester) took 4 wickets for 79 runs. South (2nd) 194 runs. Russell made 57 (retired, hurt).



North (2nd) 110 runs. P. G. H. Fender (Surrey) took 4 wickets for 43 runs and Root 3 for 12.

YORKS V. MCC. At Scarborough, the Yorkshire v. MCC. match was left drawn. Scores:—

Yorks (1st) 450 runs for 8 wickets declared. Sutcliffe made 177, Rhodes 58, Kilner (R.) 100 not out.

MCC. (1st) 101 runs. Macaulay took 5 wickets for 32 runs. Yorks (2nd) 58 runs for no wicket.

WHICH HAS MOST?

NUMBER OF RACING DAYS A YEAR.

THIRTY-THREE IN SHANGHAI.

In our correspondence columns says the "N.C. Daily News," Lars Persena made the somewhat extraordinary contention that "Shanghai sees more racing in a year than any three cities in the world." He admitted that he was open to challenge and certainly he would not find it easy to prove such a statement. The Settlement's annual racing programme is—Shanghai Race Club, 14 days; Paper Hunt Club, 1 day; International Recreation Club, 18 days; total, 33 days. Now, take London. Hurst Park, Sandown Park and Kempton Park perhaps strictly speaking are not London, but the courses are as easily reached from Waterloo as Kiangwan is from the Bund and if Kiangwan is counted as Shanghai, then they must be counted as London. Hurst Park, Sandown Park, Kempton Park and Alexandra Park between them, according to the calendar in "Ruff's Guide," have 30 flat-racing days and 25 steeplechasing days, making a total for one city very considerably in excess of Shanghai's. We are not in possession of any calendars giving the fixtures for Paris, Buenos Aires, or Melbourne, but probably it would not be very wide of the mark to say that any one of these cities has more racing in a year than Shanghai, and their joint calendars must be very much in excess. An Australian friend assures us that in some months there is racing every day in Sydney and in Bombay for a long period there is racing every Saturday, apart from meetings of three or more days.

HOCKEY PROSPECTS.

DISCUSSED AT ANNUAL MEETING.

Confidence in the prospects for another successful season was expressed at the annual meeting yesterday of the Hongkong Hockey Club. This took place at Volunteer Headquarters and was presided over by Lieut. Col. L. G. Bird, D.S.O., the attendance not being large owing to the coincidence of the Rugby match between the Volunteers and H.M.S. "Hermes."

After a balance in hand of \$238.88 had been reported, last season's excellent record was read and the revival of meetings between the Club and Sharnbrook was referred to. As regarded the future, the Club would have three representatives at a meeting on Monday of the Recreation Grounds Committee which would consider a request for a double plot to serve as sports ground for the Volunteers. During the coming season there would again be three teams and playing days would be the same. The resignation of Mr. Bower from the Club was received with regret and for his organisation which had made possible the playing by the A team of 18 matches the thanks of the Club were recorded.

Present officers willing to serve again were Hon. Secretary, P. W. F. Mills; Captain, E. J. R. Mitchell; and Vice-Captain, W. Woodward. Mr. J. Wedlake was elected Captain of the second XI, and Mr. L. H. Kearney of the "A" team. Mr. G. H. Piercy who had signified his inability to continue in the office of Hon. Treasurer was succeeded by Mr. L. H. Ralphs.

The thanks of the Club were recorded to the United Services Recreation Club for the use of grounds and entertainment of visitors.

V.R.C. TO-NIGHT.

INTERESTING AQUATIC FETE.

Several who have done the distance in under 26 seconds, including Messrs. D. Lynn, R. A. Brodie (formerly of Shanghai), A. May, J. A. Noronha, G. R. Razavet, B. Rasmussen and T. King, are competing in a one-length race at the V. R. C. aquatic fete to-night and Leung Tit-sung, one of the best Chinese swimmers here, had also entered.

The following will represent the Volunteers in a water polo match against the Club:—D. Lynn (captain), G. R. Razavet, V. Ramsey, E. Ralston, R. Mason, B. A. Brodie, S. H. Garrod, and F. Reid (reserve).

The programme also includes a tug-of-war between the officers of the Volunteers and of H.M.S. "Hermes."

Bombay, September 11.—The King and Queen of the Belgians have arrived for a tour of the East.

"HERMES" DEFEATED

VOLUNTEERS WIN A FAST, OPEN GAME.

6 TRIES—NIL.

The meeting at rugby football yesterday of teams representing H.M.S. "Hermes" and the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps provided an interesting game in spite of the superiority of the Volunteers. There was plenty of open play seen, the back division of the Volunteers participating in some particularly clever movements. They were the faster team altogether although in forward play there was not much between them.

The only criticism which might be levelled against the Volunteer team was in respect of their tendency to forward passing and knocking-on but considering that "rugger" games are few and far between in a climate which is by no means conducive to soft grounds, this was not surprising. The handling was exceptionally neat and this, taken in conjunction with their superiority in pace, makes it rather surprising that they did not run up a larger score.

As it was they crossed the "Hermes" lines six times, none of the tries being converted. This was due in the first place to scorers making sure of getting down immediately they crossed the line, and however far out, and also to one or two of the kicks being charged down. The Volunteer captain would probably have done better to have let Stewart take all the kicks. His first two missed by very little and were in difficult positions and he would probably have added the extra two points in respect of two, at any rate, of the others.

Players who played a large part in the victory of the Volunteers were Lammert, whose pace and elusiveness was used to good advantage, Skinner, who seldom missed a pass if it was anywhere near him and made the going once he got it, Bowker, who looked after him well from the centre and was always on the look out for an opening, and Stewart, whose tackling and touch finding were a feature of the game and who came up with the three whenever he had the opportunity.

The "Hermes" had one or two players of considerable merit among them but did not appear to work well together. The forwards showed an inclination to use their hands rather than their feet in the loose when a good rush might have got them over. Their ranks, by the way, were reinforced by one or two Volunteers owing to one or two of the "Hermes" team being prevented from playing.

The final score was: Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps, 6 tries (Skinner 2, Lammert 3, and Bowker 1); H.M.S. "Hermes" nil.

LAST GASP.

HEROIC ATTEMPT ON CHANNEL.

WAR-SCARRED MAN FAILS.

London. In the long history of gallant, but futile, efforts to swim the English Channel, the attempt by Lieut. Colonel Freyberg, V.C., takes a high place.

He made an almost super-human struggle for 162 hours, and then, exhausted and collapsing, was forcibly taken from the water.

At one point he was within 200 yards of his goal, but the relentless tide swept him beyond it and away from the shore.

When three miles from Dover he discarded his costume, disclosing to the amazed spectators in the tug the war wounds with which his arms, legs, and back were scarred.

With the English coast only 440 yards away, Lieutenant-Colonel B. C. Freyberg, the New Zealand Victoria Cross winner, who had attempted to swim the Channel collapsed exhausted.

Freyberg, who had trained secretly, and got out on his swim from Cape Nez unheralded at 8.30 p.m., reached a point three miles from Dover at 11.30 a.m., and endeavoured to float until 2 p.m., when he hoped the turning of the tide would carry him in to the shore.

He found himself drifting northwards, however, and fighting heroically, he remained between a mile and two miles from the shore for nearly three hours.

In a final effort he managed to get within a quarter of a mile of the coast, but then, completely worn out by the long swim, he collapsed, with his goal plainly in sight.

He was taken aboard the Admiralty tug which had accompanied him from Cape Gris-Nez, after having been over 16 hours in the water.

By the time he reached the shore, he was exhausted and his arms and legs were numb.

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KOWLOON CRICKET.

ANNUAL MEETING OF CLUB.

A PAID STEWARD?

An increase in members and increased profits on the year's working were the annual meeting yesterday of the Kowloon Cricket Club. The question was discussed as to whether a paid steward should be appointed to take over the duties of secretary, steward and general custodian of club property in view of the expansion of the club and the organisation entailed. This matter was eventually left over until the next annual general meeting, an amendment that a paid servant be appointed being defeated.

One of the members in the course of the meeting asked whether it was known when the Club was moving to its new ground and caused considerable amusement when in reply to the chairman's statement that two years would probably witness the change he said that he was willing to take a bet that it wouldn't be affected by 1930.

A proposal to raise the subscription \$1 a month was discussed and not altogether favourably received.

A proposal to grant an honorarium of \$350 to the honorary secretary and treasurer was carried unanimously.

On the proposal of Mr. V. C. Labrum the following six members were unanimously elected life members of the club. Messrs. D. Harvey, J. Hyde, H. E. Stevens, L. J. Blackburn, S. E. Green and G. Kynoch.

The officers of the club for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Mr. R. E. Lindsell; Vice-President, Mr. E. Abraham; Club Captain, Mr. J. C. Lyl; Vice-Captain, Mr. F. Goodwin; Hon. Secretary, Mr. S. E. Green; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. F. G. Herridge; General Committee, Messrs. J. P. Robinson, F. Goodwin, W. Goldenburg, L. E. Lammert, J. Smith, A. C. S. Burford, W. F. J. Gorvin and J. Howe.

Ballotting Committee, Messrs. F. Oliver, V. C. Labrum, F. Fraser, L. Jack, J. C. Long, A. W. Ramsay, R. E. Nicholls, J. Lyon, G. Harrison and H. Penny.

MILITARY SPORT.

SURREY REGT. NOVICE BOXERS.

TOURNEY CONCLUDED.

H.E. the Governor (Sir Edward Stubbs) complimented the East Surrey Regiment last night at the conclusion of the current novices' boxing tournament.

The Hongkong Boxing Association's shield was won by A Company. The table of points follows:—

A. Company 117 Points.
D. Company 71 "
C. Company 47 "
R. W. 32 "
B. Company 27 1/2 "

Lieut.-Col. F. S. Montague Bates, Commanding Officer, thanked His Excellency and the Boxing Association, and mentioned that A Company had won the tournament for the fourth year in succession.

Results of semi-finals and finals follow:—

Flyweights:—Pte. Quelch beat Pte. Woolcott (who was awarded a good loser's 1/2 point).

Bantamweights:—L/Cpl. Thompson knocked out L/Cpl. Doarke; Pte. Ellis knocked out Pte. Dye; Pte. Ellis beat L/Cpl. Thompson.

Featherweights:—L/Cpl. Marshall beat Pte. Goodfield (good loser's 1/2 point); Pte. Holcombe knocked out Pte. Parsons in the first round; Pte. Marshall in the first round.

Lightweights:—Cpl. Choules beat Pte. Walton; Pte. Wilcox beat L/Cpl. Clarke (1/2 point); Cpl. Choules knocked out Pte. Wilcox in the first round.

Welterweights:—Pte. Mout beat Pte. Cooper in two rounds; Pte. Churchill w.o. from Pte. Douglas; Pte. Churchill beat Pte. Mout.

Middleweights:—Pte. Pullen beat Pte. Melton; Pte. Jarvis knocked out Pte. Loft in the second round; Pte. Jarvis beat Pte. Pullen (1/2 point) after an extra (fourth) round.

Light-heavyweights:—L/Cpl. Brand beat Pte. Rowland.

The team to represent the H.K.V.D.C. officers in the swimming team race to-night comprised:—(1) Mr. J. C. Long, (2) Mr. J. C. Long, (3) Mr. J. C. Long, (4) Mr. J. C. Long, (5) Mr. J. C. Long, (6) Mr. J. C. Long, (7) Mr. J. C. Long, (8) Mr. J. C. Long, (9) Mr. J. C. Long, (10) Mr. J. C. Long, (11) Mr. J. C. Long, (12) Mr. J. C. Long, (13) Mr. J. C. Long, (14) Mr. J. C. Long, (15) Mr. J. C. Long, (16) Mr. J. C. Long, (17) Mr. J. C. Long, (18) Mr. J. C. Long, (19) Mr. J. C. Long, (20) Mr. J. C. Long, (21) Mr. J. C. Long, (22) Mr. J. C. Long, (23) Mr. J. C. Long, (24) Mr. J. C. Long, (25) Mr. J. C. Long, (26) Mr. J. C. Long, (27) Mr. J. C. Long, (28) Mr. J. C. Long, (29) Mr. J. C. Long, (30) Mr. J. C. Long, (31) Mr. J. C. Long, (32) Mr. J. C. Long, (33) Mr. J. C. Long, (34) Mr. J. C. Long, (35) Mr. J. C. Long, (36) Mr. J. C. Long, (37) Mr. J. C. Long, (38) Mr. J. C. Long, (39) Mr. J. C. Long, (40) Mr. J. C. Long, (41) Mr. J. C. Long, (42) Mr. J. C. Long, (43) Mr. J. C. Long, (44) Mr. J. 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Photo by Ying Ming.

Mr. A. J. Wadmore of the Public Works Department, and his bride, Miss Clara Hickin of Manchester, who were married at St. John's Cathedral last Saturday (September 5).



Photo by Ying Ming.

Lieut. Milton E. Miles, U.S.N., executive officer of the U.S.S. "Pampana" who was married to Miss Wilma Jerman of Washington, D. C., at Union Church (Hongkong) on Friday, September 4. Mr. R. C. Tredwell, U. S. Consul-General, gave the bride away.



Photos by Ying Ming.

Impressive scenes at the funeral, last Saturday, of Mr. Ho Cheuk, assistant comodore to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the seventh son of Mr. Ho Fook. On the left, the cortege lined by police officers, en route to Mount Davis Cemetery. On the right, Divisional Superintendent J. Raiston at the head of St. John Ambulance detachments, which were followed by over 1,000 mourners.

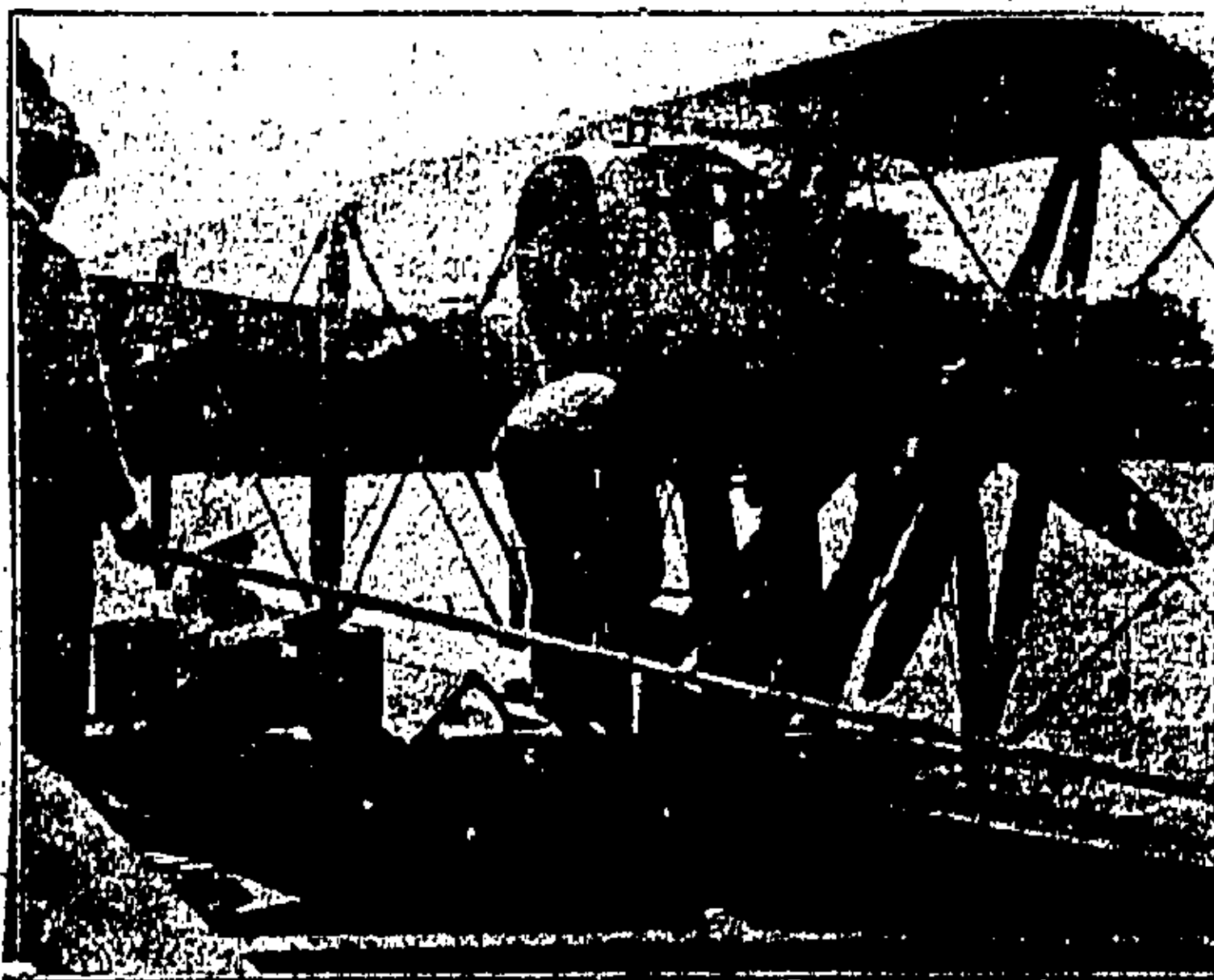
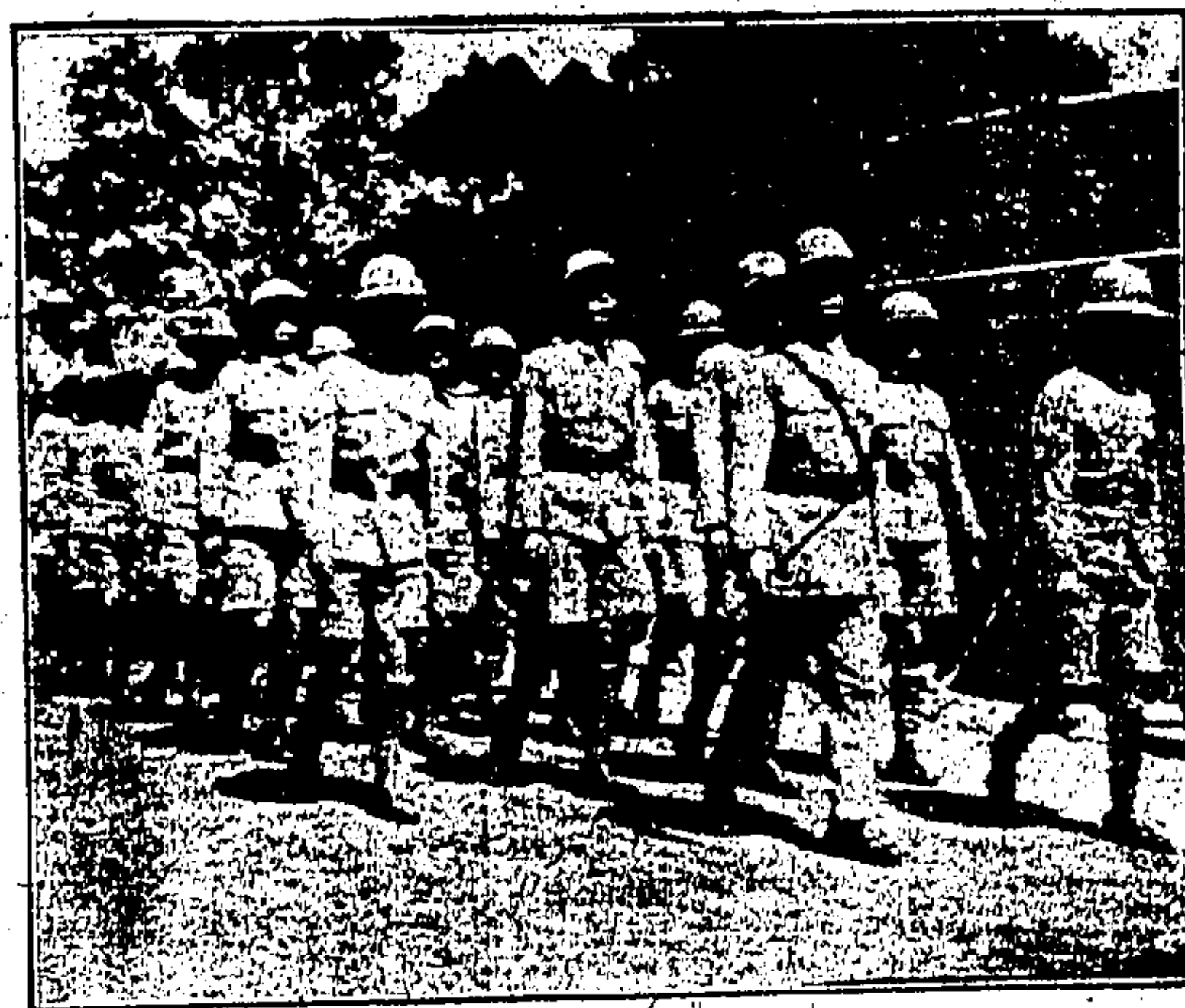
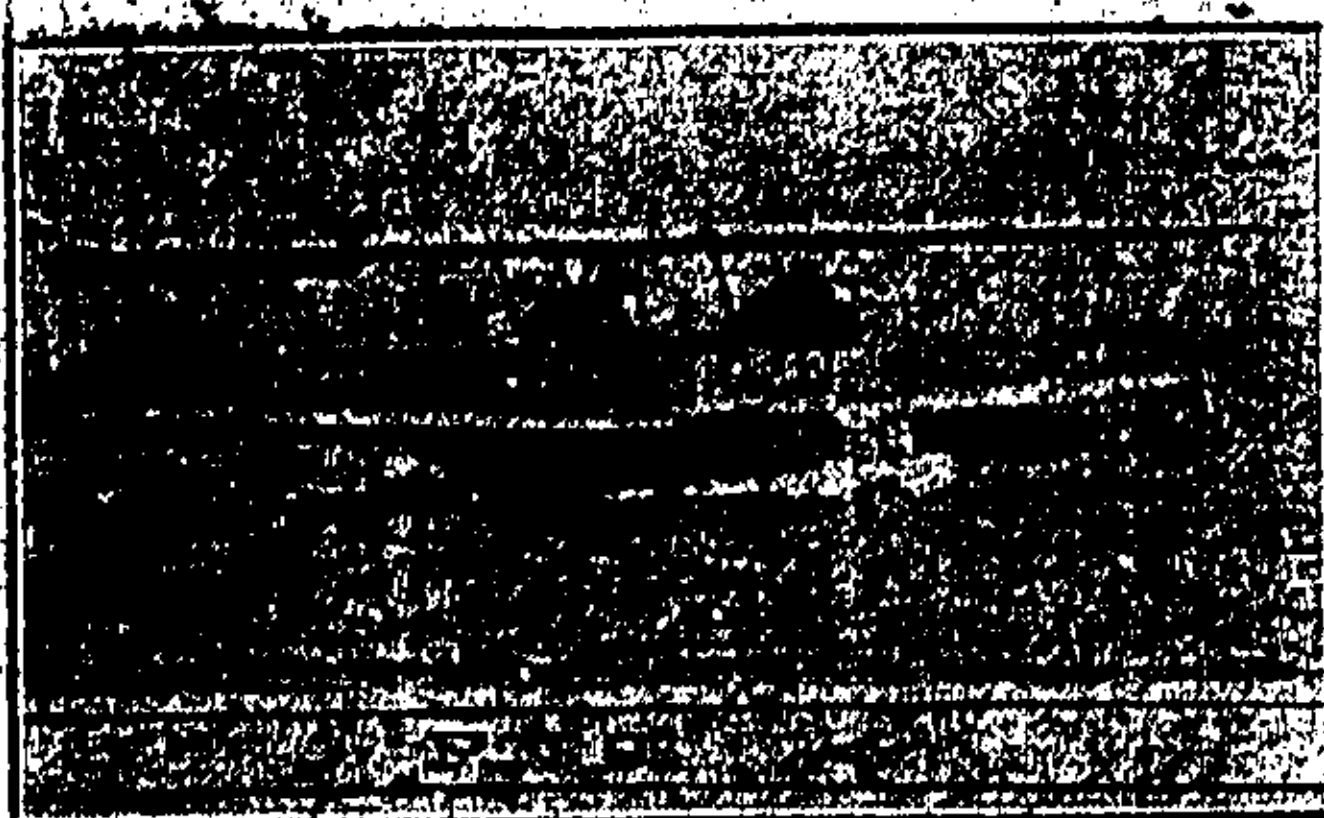


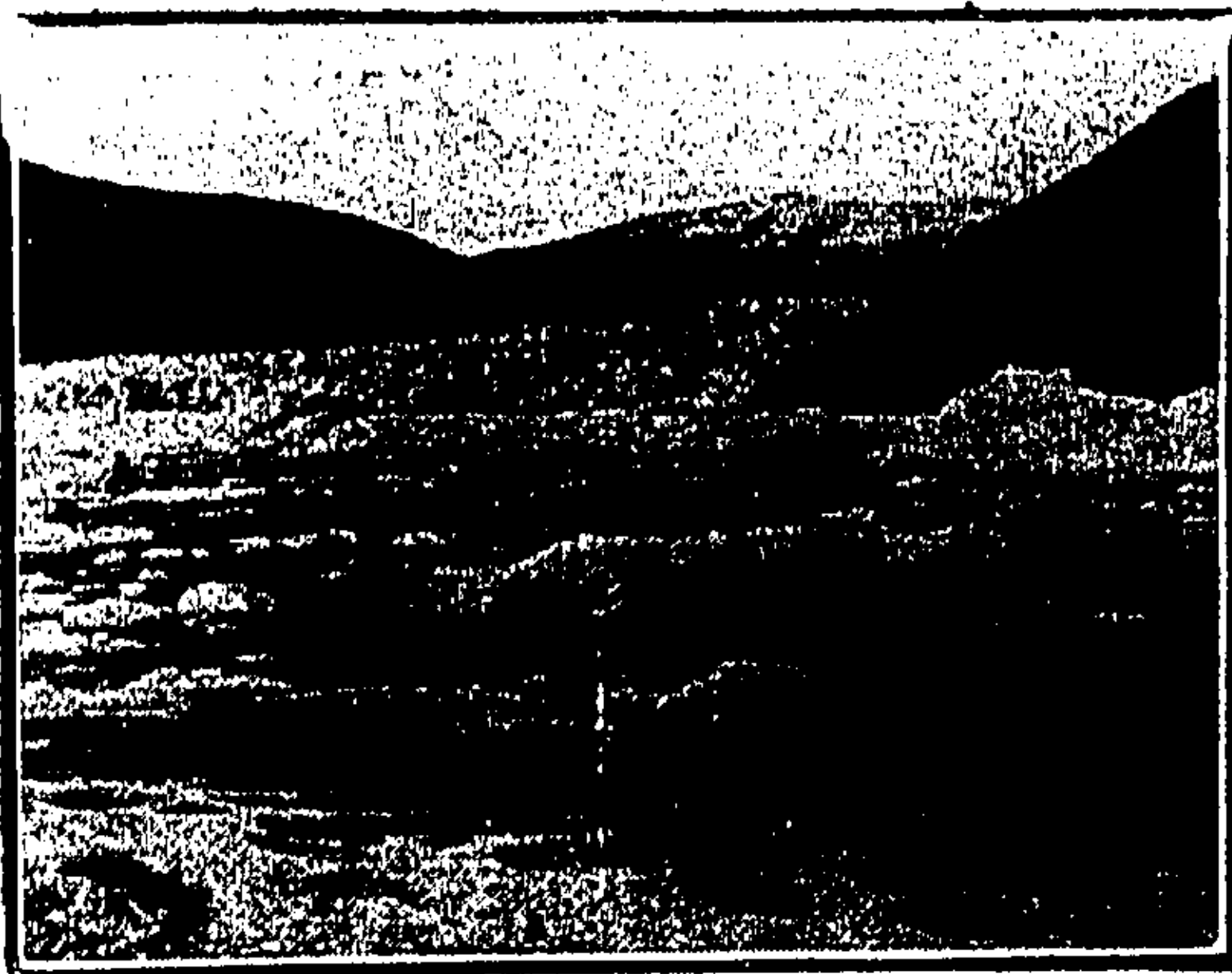
Photo by courtesy of the A.P.C., Hongkong.
Colonel Di Pinedo, the Italian aviator, snapped at Calcutta on his Rome-Australia-Japan flight.



Two aviators' coats and two life-preserving jackets marked "United States Navy" have been found at different places along the coast near Hilo, stated a telegram from Honolulu, received yesterday, regarding the fate of the seaplane shown above which was flying to Hawaii.

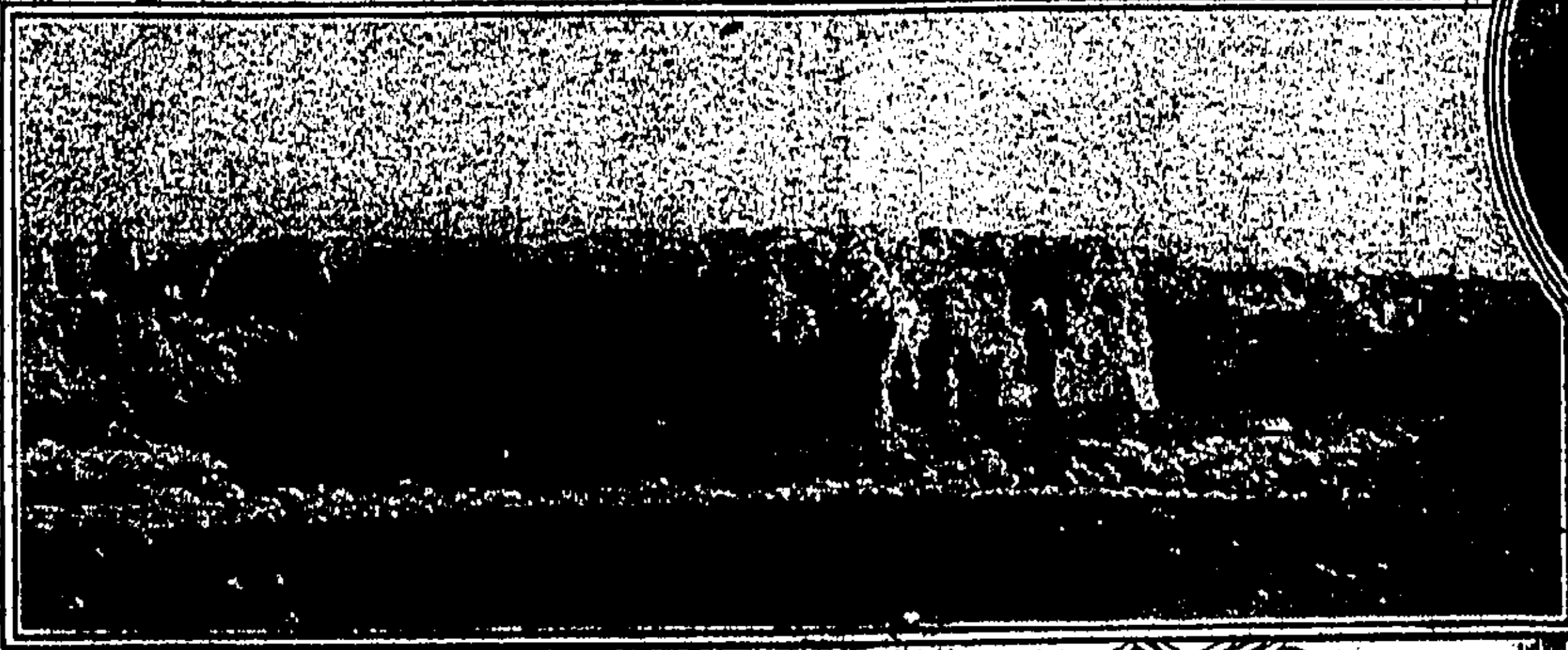


Miss M. A. Macdonald, Miss Macdonald, who was married to Mr. A. H. Thompson of the "Anker" at the Union Church, Hongkong, on Friday, September 7. (See photo on page 1.)

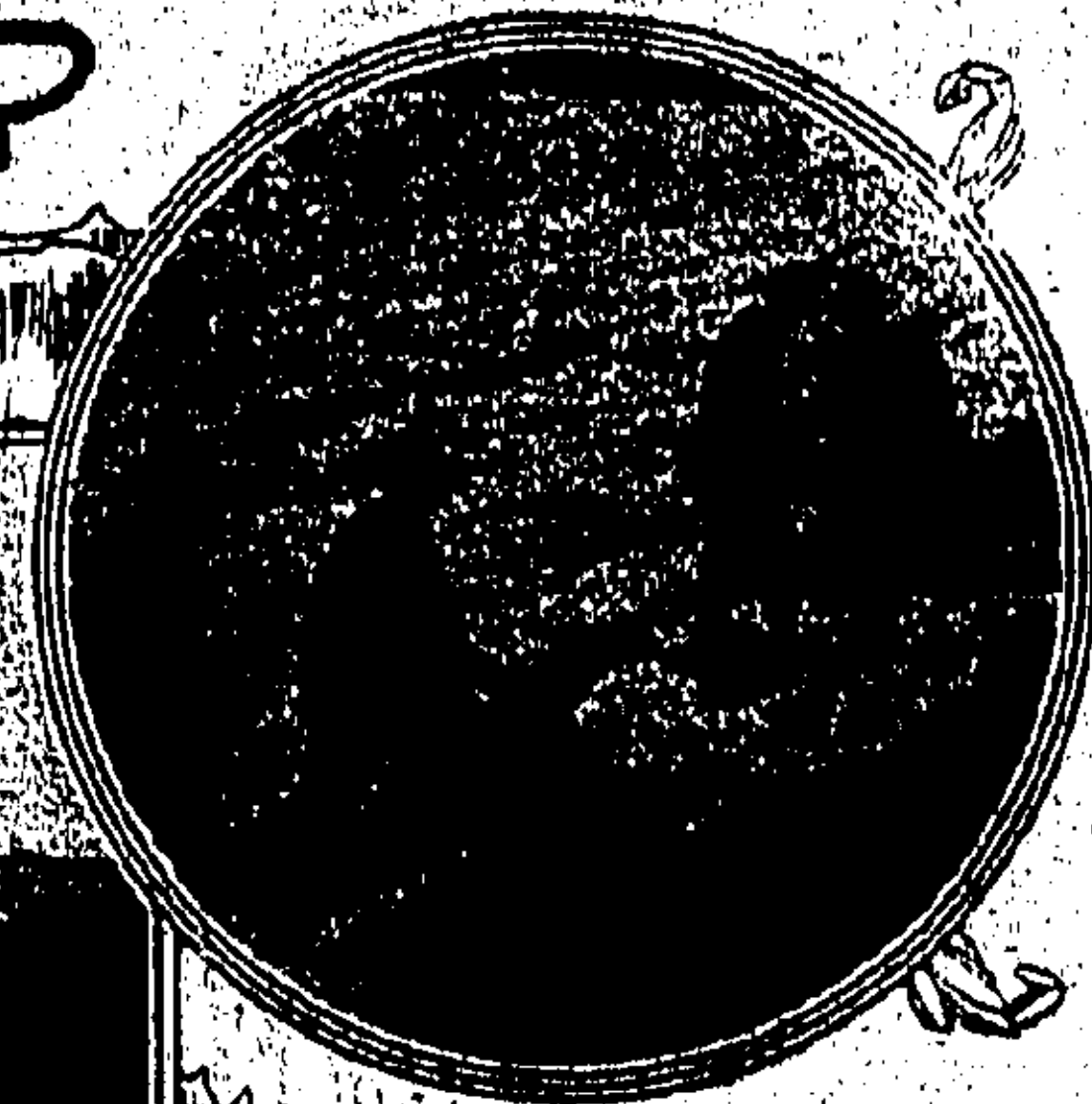


BERGS FROM THIS INSIDE PASSAGE ALASKAN GLACIER DRIFT OUT TO SEA

THE GREAT MUIR GLACIER



THE MUIR GLACIER IN ALASKA—MADE BY A PHOTOGRAPHIC MOUNTAIN



GLACIER FLOWING

the glaciers of Switzerland and the colors are so varied. Some are shades of turquoise, but these have been exposed long to the atmosphere and with a suggestion of blue underneath. The deepest, however, often assume an ultra marine hue. A panorama of these glaciers ranges in color from light to iridescent effects and extends hundreds of miles from Wrangell Narrows to Skagway. Among them are the Sundum, Auk, Windom, Yale, Surprise and Columbia.

Almost as interesting are the glaciers of the Canadian Rockies and nearby ranges. One on Mt. Robson is almost perpendicular on one side of this high mountain. The Illecillewaet Glacier near Glacier, B.C., is the best known Canadian glacier and has been carefully watched and marked by investigators of glacier phenomena. Especially as boulders have appeared on this glacier apparently pushed down from up above. As these boulders have appeared they have been marked with red paint and now several stand out in the moraine at the foot of the glacier. Measurements have been taken to discover the exact flow of this glacier and steel plates were laid in a straight line across the glacier above the moraine. In this way it was found that this glacier moves about six inches a day. The Anakan Glacier is near the Illecillewaet and by some is considered more beautiful. Its upper portions are buried in deep snow and this glacier is also retreating.

An Interesting Trip.

A trip to Alaska was once a novelty. Now it is taken by all who wish to "See America First." Moreover the whole length of the so-called "Inside Passage"—water bordered by high mountains that shut out the Pacific and this is the road to Muir Glacier—is diversified by many enjoyments. The sunsets in these waters are superb. The ship ploughs through waters bordered by heights that are forever white. Whales come blowing to the surface of the water and herds of porpoises may tumble past. Then, as the western sun gleams near the horizon the vessel seems riding on a violet, carmine and gold expanse. Some nights the sky is glorified by the surpassing splendor of the Aurora Borealis, shimmering, quivering, flashing from horizon to zenith. At times it overtops the sky and at other seasons it looks like a coloured arch.

Perhaps Muir Glacier was seen by the men of the small schooner the H.M.S. "Queen Charlotte," that boat of early romance, which floated the Royal Standard of Spain as she piled up and down these shores in 1791. The Hudson Bay men may have stopped dickered with Indians long enough to gaze with awe on this stupendous ice wall and Captain Cook with his ships "Resolute" and "Discovery" surely heard of this incomparable glacier if he did not see it. Within a few years Muir Glacier will become the most remarkable of our National scenic assets, unrivaled by man and presenting to the world a marvellous sight as the huge ice front crumbles her crystal cliffs into Glacier Bay.

Named After John Muir Who First Saw It In 1879—Many Miles Wide and Towers 200 Feet Above Water Line—Best Known Example of a "Live Glacier."

(By KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH.)

Temporary withdrawal of Glacier Bay, Alaska, by executive order of April, 1924, will lead to the permanent reservation of that wonder spot. The order states that the withdrawal includes about 2,560,000 acres. A movement to make a National Park of this remarkable region has been on foot for some time and is being pushed by scientists, professors and many who have seen these glacial wonders. The locality is unique and is easily accessible by boats which ply north from Seattle. A few years ago Alaska and its glaciers seemed remote but now a slight of Glacier Bay will be necessary for all who desire to know our country. Muir Glacier and Glacier Bay are so far as known without a parallel in the world. They attract Switzerland travelers for Muir Glacier is larger and more rugged than the well-known Mer de Glace. It was named after the celebrated naturalist, John Muir, who saw it first in 1879. He went alone to it in a canoe, with hard tack in his pocket and remained several days to investigate. Many years after he went with the Harriman Expedition and at this time noted many changes that had taken place since his first visit.

Forms On Mt. Fairweather. This great Muir Glacier is an ice

sheet that flows down the slopes of Mt. Fairweather, which is over 15,000 feet high. The Glacier enters Glacier Bay as a palisade of ice many miles wide and from 150 to 200 feet high. It forms a barrier across the head of the Bay and it is calculated that its submarine base reaches seven hundred or more feet below sea level. Glacier Bay, fifty miles long with many branches, is the most ice inlet on Alaska's coast and several glaciers fall into it but Muir Glacier is the largest and most wonderful. Great chunks of ice, sometimes as large as the Flatiron Building, are continually breaking off the Glacier and falling with a sound of artillery into the water. An earthquake a few years ago temporarily closed the mouth to the Bay so that vessels could not enter. Boats can now approach part way, though always with great caution. Muir Glacier is the inspiration and despair of artists either in words or colour. Creeping incessantly to the water's edge this marvellous ice wall sends hourly crashing icebergs which assume all manner of hues and at length float to the sea on the tides. Sometimes the bergs form an impenetrable pack which no boat can enter and again the Bay is only partially filled and boats approach to a respectful distance.

Of all of America's glaciers, Muir Glacier has received the chief attention of students of physical geography and has several times been measured and marked with monuments. Changes can be noted. Great changes took place at the time of the earthquake. Not only was the inlet packed with icebergs, but the weak and brittle parts of the Glacier became more susceptible to strain. The parts encroaching on the water were altered and in one place the Glacier was cracked from top to bottom. When John Muir revisited the Glacier, many years after his first study of it, he noticed nine glaciers falling into Glacier Bay, where before there were six, and the shores of the Bay were practically denuded of trees owing to the ice movement.

Fine Example Of Live Glacier.

The Muir Glacier is perhaps the best example of a so-called "live" glacier, for here are both "live" and "dead" glaciers. The former discharge huge pieces of ice, while the latter have a moraine at the foot. So interested have mountain climbers and scientists become in glaciers that there is a "Commission Internationale des Glaciers" that issues reports. Scientists from long study are convinced that the greater part of the glaciers of the world are becoming smaller for so many of them are making moraines but the movement is small. "What is a glacier?" Nobody knew until the great Agassiz placed this branch of geology on a scientific basis and now we understand that a glacier is a sort of ice river flowing from a snow lake which is near the summit of some mountain peak, and strange to say this river of ice is constantly moving.

As far back as 1794 Vancouver speaks of the ice streams that he saw on the Pacific Coast, and the theory is that all the glaciers of Alaska once formed along the Western Coast. Geologists say that large and small glaciers are found in the mountain line of the Pacific Coast for a distance of two thousand miles. Those in the States are minor to those in Alaska for the "ice land of Alaska" extends five hundred miles and holds both large and small glaciers, some of the latter being in subsidiary anyone and unnamed. The theory is that the Japan Current, with its mild winds, has caused the Alaska glaciers for the winds laden with moisture continually condense on the mountain tops and form favourable conditions for the formation of glacial streams. Not all

the snow melts so ice streams are formed that flow down the mountain sides to the valley below.

Other Glaciers.

Many of the glaciers in this country have been explored by such men as Le Conte, Professor Davidson and John Muir, whose names have been given to them. In Alaska is the wonderful Davidson Glacier which is separated from the sea by a gravel flat or moraine of considerable depth, but the ice of this glacier is noted for its iridescent effects. On the Kenia Peninsula are the Childs and Spencer Glaciers. The story is told that when the late President Harding ordered his side to fire at one of these glaciers in order to note the reverberations the number of echoes were exactly the number for a presidential salute. Many Alaskan

visitors enjoy a sight of Taku Inlet, where two ice rivers side by side come to the sea. One of them is a river of ice clear and sparkling, a great wall of ice jutting over the water from which huge icebergs come crashing with a noise like thunder, splashing water in the air and filling the channel with fantastic shapes. The other is gray and receding with a moraine between it and the sea. The Indians have a legend regarding this inlet and call it the Spirit's home. The "live" and sparkling glacier is really an arm of the great Liwellyn Glacier which faces on Lake Adlin in British Columbia and which the old Pacific Coast Indians call "Big Ice" because of its immensity.

Resemble Swiss Glaciers. All of the Alaskan glaciers are called the Alpine type because they resemble

Surveyors Measure Stream Flow Every Day in the Year—Wading and Cable Cars—Value of Measurements.

(By FRANKLIN JOHNSON.)

Wading is a scientific matter when undertaken by the men who measure the water-power resources of the nation. Accuracy in gauging the volume of stream-flow is not a problem to be worked out in a cozy office with steam heat and mahogany desks. The one way to procure scientific data on this subject is to go to the stream themselves and go to the bottom of them. Precise knowledge of stream-flow is one of the fundamentals of modern progress. Without such information there is no chance for the development of power for industrial purposes. No engineer will undertake to construct a great power plant without definite data concerning the volume and speed of the stream on which the plant is to be located.

Varying Volume Of Water.

The reasons are obvious. Streams are full of eccentricities. The mountain rivers of the United States have a habit of changing their characteristics over night. The stream which to-day shows a potential development of ten thousand horse-powers may dwindle to nothing before the end of thirty days. The torrential river of June, with thirty feet of depth, may shrink to the point of easy wading before the first of August.

Because of this tendency to change each stream must be studied throughout the year. The engineer does not feel really acquainted with a river until he knows what it will do at each season. He must be informed on its maximum flow, at time of heavy rains or melting snows; and he must be familiar with its low water mark after a long dry spell.

There is no way to acquire this needed familiarity without the daily record of the stream under all conditions of weather and water. Properly treated, the river will write its own record, but not for the man who stays indoors. The secret is given to none but him who will brave the elements and cultivate acquaintance with the river in its own stamping ground.

This is where hip-boots become a necessity. Strictly speaking they are not hip-boots at all. They come to the ankles and at times the surveyor will agree that they should come several feet higher.

Surveyors follow the water in its work. Perhaps he is surveying a section of the Grand River in Colorado. Possibly he is somewhere in the Alleghenies or in the Adirondacks. It is not unlikely that he is in the wilds



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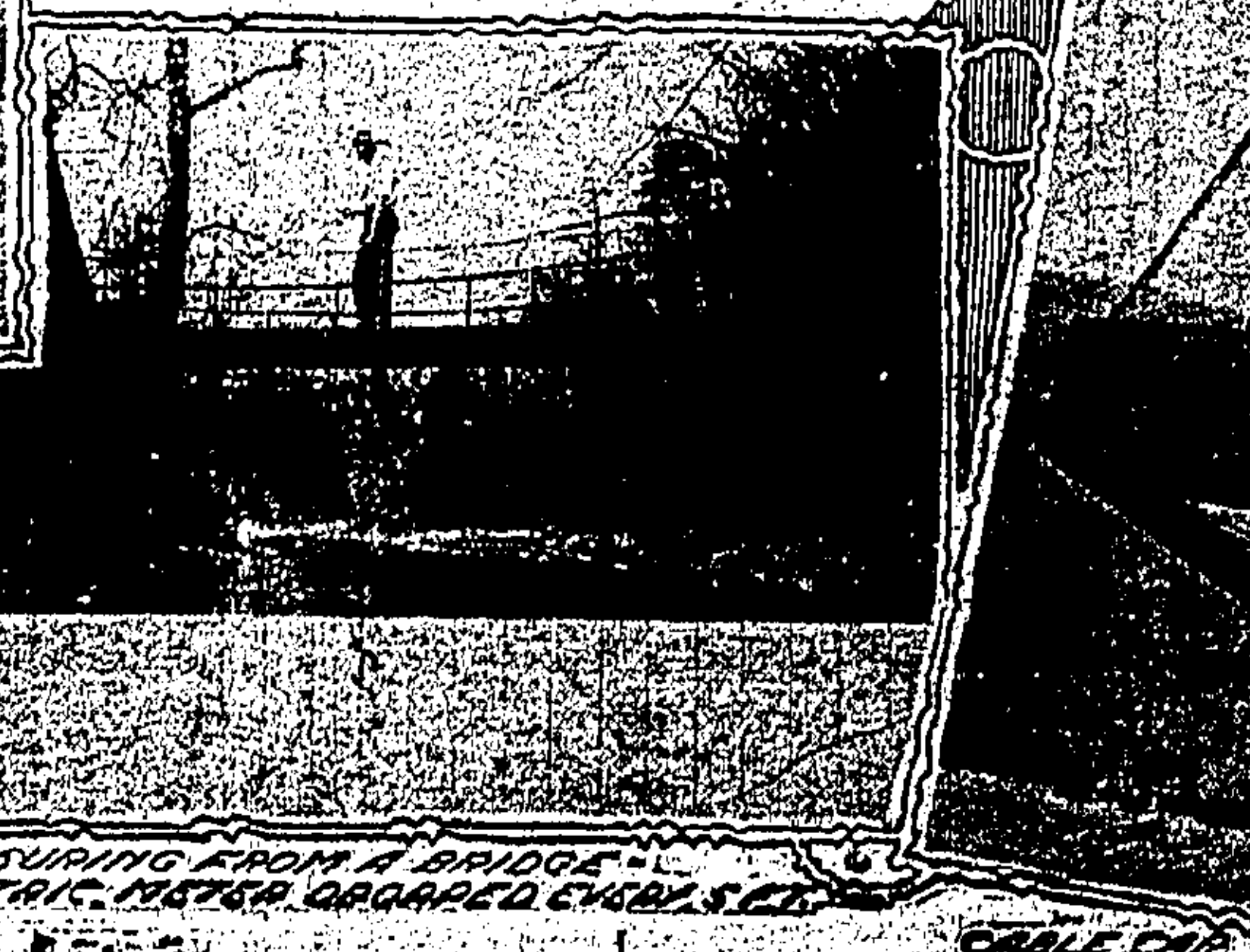
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TAGGING THE MOUNTAIN TORRENT



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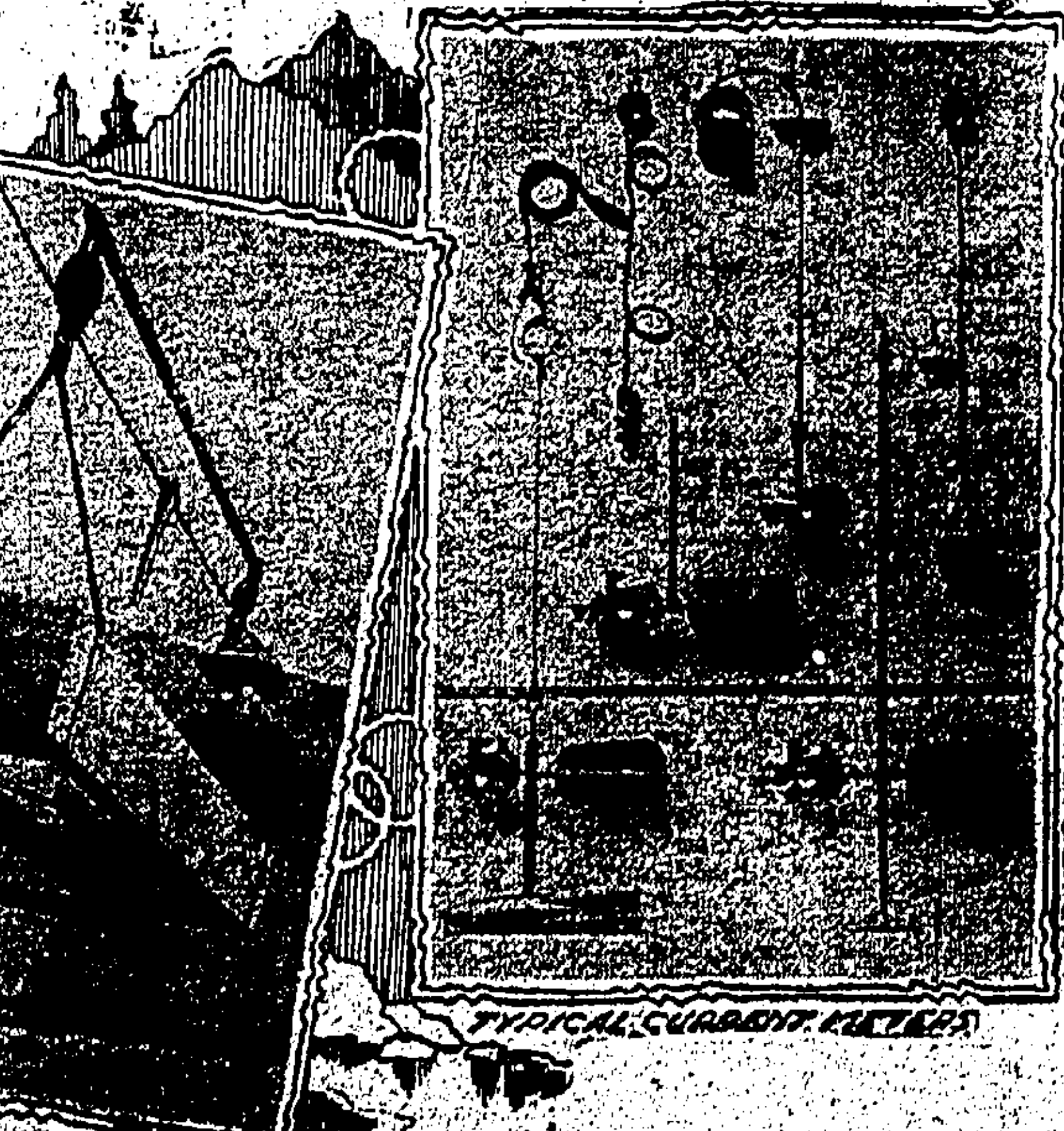
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NESTLE'S
MILKMAID
Sterilised
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Fresh Milk.
NESTLE'S

China Mail.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1925.

NESTLE'S
SAFE MILK
No Bacteria
No
Typhoid
NESTLE'S

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE
REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.
"HUMAEUS" 14th Sept. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
"HELENUS" 16th Oct. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

PACIFIC SERVICE.
"KORU" & "YOKOHAMA"

NEW YORK SERVICE.
(via SUEZ or PANAMA)
"TEUCER" 25th Sept. Boston, New York & Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE.
"HECTOR" 21st Oct. Singapore, Marseilles, & London.
"BARDON" 18th Nov. Singapore, Marseilles, & London.
"PATROCLUS" 16th Dec. Singapore, Marseilles, & London.
"ANTENOR" 13th Jan. Singapore, Marseilles, & London.
"HECTOR" 3rd Mar. Singapore, Marseilles, & London.
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LAMMERT BROS.
AUCTIONEERS, APPRAISERS, AND SURVEYORS.
Public Auctions—
THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction on
MONDAY, the 14th September, 1925, at 11 o'clock a.m.
at their Sales Room, Duddell St. (for account of the concerned)
ONE CASE ARTIFICIAL SILK FANCY CLOTH.
Terms:—Cash on Delivery.
LAMMERT BROS., Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 10th September, 1925.

NOTICES.
SANDAKAN LIGHT & POWER CO. (1922), LTD.
THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th SEPTEMBER, 1925, at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the 14 months ending 30th June, 1925, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 9th September, 1925, until WEDNESDAY, 16th September, 1925, both days inclusive.

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE.—Going concern, goodwill and fully furnished, boarding house or private hotel. Sacrificed for health reasons. Sale price recovered one year. Small Investors. Telephone 4630.

NOTICES.
BY ORDER of the District Grand Master a meeting of District Grand Lodge of Hongkong and South China, English Constitution, will be held in the Masonic Hall on WEDNESDAY, the 16th September, 1925, for 9.15 p.m. precisely, to consider a communication to the Grand Master, His Royal Highness, The Duke of Connaught.
All Master Masons are urged to attend.
(Signed) A. T. HAMILTON, Acting District Grand Secretary, Hongkong, 9th September, 1925.

CHURCH NOTES.
A CHARGE OF ONE DOLLAR IS MADE FOR ALL ACTIONS UNDER THIS HEADING.
Wesleyan Methodist Church, Wanchai.
SUNDAY, September 13th.
Rev. John Foster, B.A. Morning Service 10.15 a.m. Subject: "The Law of Moses and the Grace of Jesus."
Evening Service 8 p.m. Subject: "The Humiliation and the Glory of God."
8 p.m. Chaplain's Meeting at Saloon and Soldiers' Mess, Arsenal Street.
First Church of Christ, Scientist, MacDonnell Road, below Bowen Road, Tram Station.
Sunday, 11.15 a.m. Wednesday, 5.30 p.m. Reading Room open Tuesday and Friday mornings 10 to 12.

NOTICE.
The Fifth Yearly Drawing of Twenty Debentures of the Hongkong Club (1920 issue—\$500 each) was held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 8th September, 1925, when the following Debentures were drawn for redemption:—
4 269 467 577
18 365 502 632
192 372 513 638
208 387 520 698
219 426 549 766
and will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1925, in exchange for surrender of same.
By Order,
T. A. ROBERTSON, Lieut.-Col. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th Sept., 1925.

NOTICE.
Such shareholders may accordingly take up the new shares on or before the 15th day of September, 1925, and may pay the first instalment of \$30 per new share on or before that date. They will, however, be required to pay interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the amount of such first instalment from the 15th day of July, 1925, until the date of payment.
The second instalment of \$30 per share will be payable not later than the 15th December, 1925, and interest upon it will be payable from the 15th October, 1925, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until the date of payment.
This notice will not affect those shareholders who accept or have accepted the original offer and who make payment on the dates originally fixed, i.e. as regards the first instalment on or before the 15th July, 1925, and as regards the second instalment on or before the 15th October, 1925.
By Order of the Board,
R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 7, 1925.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.
THE Directors of the Company do not propose to extend further the date for the acceptance of the existing offer of new shares to shareholders. They consider that, in the present circumstances of the Colony, the interests of the Company can best be served by waiting until a later date and then making a fresh offer of new shares to shareholders. They are, therefore, withdrawing the offer of new shares made on the 15th July, 1925, and are, at the same time, withdrawing the offer of new shares made on the 15th October, 1925.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.
Saloon, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt, and Europe via Marseilles—des Marseilles 12th Sept. 5 p.m. Registration 10.30 a.m. 11th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 12th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 13th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 14th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 15th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 16th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 17th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 18th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 19th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 20th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 21st Sept. 10.30 a.m. 22nd Sept. 10.30 a.m. 23rd Sept. 10.30 a.m. 24th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 25th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 26th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 27th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 28th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 29th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 30th Sept. 10.30 a.m. 1st Oct. 10.30 a.m. 2nd Oct. 10.30 a.m. 3rd Oct. 10.30 a.m. 4th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 5th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 6th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 7th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 8th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 9th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 10th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 11th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 12th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 13th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 14th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 15th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 16th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 17th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 18th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 19th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 20th Oct. 10.30 a.m. 21st Oct. 10.30 a.m. 22nd Oct. 10.30 a.m. 23rd Oct. 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21st Jul. 10.30 a.m. 22nd Jul. 10.30 a.m. 23rd Jul. 10.30 a.m. 24th Jul. 10.30 a.m. 25th Jul.